THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 22.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XXIV. No. 19.

CALCUTTA—MONDAY, MAY 7, 1877.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 30TH APRIL.

WE HAVE received *to-day*, the 30th April, the official report of the sitting of the Governor General's Council held on the 28th March last, or after one month. Perhaps it will be said that the publication was delayed in consequence of the exodus to Simla. But the morning papers had given the report the next day of the meeting.

MR. JUSTICE LOUIS JACKSON has resigned the charge of the English Department of the High Court, which has been placed under the supervision of Mr. Justice Ainslie. We are told that he is tired of wielding the rod, and that he intends to retire shortly. Barring his crochets and eccentricities Mr. Louis Jackson is one of the ablest Judges of the High Court, and his retirement will be a loss to the country.

MANCHESTER has built a Town Hall at a cost it is said of nearly a million sterling. The Manchester men applied to the Queen to "inaugurate" the Hall, but Her Majesty has declined. The refusal was communicated very politely and in a letter from the Premier himself.

WE TAKE the following Cabul news from the *Civil and Milit ary Gazette*:

"The couriers employed by the bankers of Jacobabad state that the Ameer has invited all the Governors and Chiefs of the various provinces to Cabul. Those of Candahar, Ghazni, Herat, Maimena, Turkistan and others have obeyed the summons. The tribes in the neighbourhood of Candahar and Farah have engaged to support the Ameer in a *jehad* against the British, provided that Sirdar Mahomed Sharif Khan and Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan shall be released by the Ameer and appointed to command. The Ameer has promised to consider their request.

The English mail between Cabool and Peshawur has ceased since Munshi Buktyar Khan left Cabul, but the Ameer's postal communication with Peshawur is still maintained and his mail agent continues in the latter town. Warlike preparations are still reported, and the *jehad* is preached in all the larger towns. Couriers from Swat confirm the rumours of communications between the Ameer and the Akhoond, and there is no doubt that the latter is aiding the former in his desire to excite the religious fervor of his subjects. The chief advisers and confidential friends of the Ameer at the present moment are Asmutoola Khan and Aralan Khan, who are constantly with him day and night.

The Ameer is reported to have desired the Chiefs of the Ghilzie and other tribes to return to their districts after having conferred upon them *Khiluts*, but the Ghilzie Chief is stated to have asked permission that they should remain to assist in the *Jehad*, and the Ameer has consented to this. And for their followers in the meantime, a daily allowance of five annas for every foot soldier and one rupee one anna and a half for horseman has been sanctioned by the Ameer. The Sirdars of Cabul have undertaken at the instance of Asmutoola Khan to feast the Chiefs by turns.

Cabul, 20*th April*.—It is understood that Asmutoola Khan objects to the assembly of an army of fanatics in Cabul, and urges the great strain on the finances of the country in keeping together a great force before the place selected for the English invasion is fixed. The Ameer has appointed him Commissioner of the Cabul Frontier. Since the death of Nur-Mahomed Shah, Asmutoola Khan appears to be regarded by the Ameer as prime Minister, though the Durbaris generally anticipate the appointment of Mustafi Habiboola to the post which has not yet been officially filled up.

21*st April*.—Lall Khan, Governor of Lalpura, General Golam Hyder Khan and Colonel Kurm Baksh Khan are said to have called together their dependent chiefs, and to have explained the present position of affairs to them. These chiefs have unanimously sworn to be ready for war. The Ameer has sent orders to the Governor of Lalpura, directing his special attention to the new levies and to increase their numbers as much as possible.

Letters from Turkistan have been received by the Ameer, reporting the arrival of three Russians for the purpose of surveying the Oxus. The Ameer has ordered their movements to be closely watched and reported."

THE RETIREMENT of Prince Bismarck is thus accounted for. The petty obstructions offered by the Particularists, whose triumph may be said to have culminated in the preference given to Leipsic as the new judicial capital of Germany over Berlin; his quarrel with the Naval Minister General Stosch, these and other minor matters are quite enough to account for the wish of the man of blood and iron to be rid at least for a season of the cares of office. The other story is that the Empress of Germany bears no good will towards the Prince. But few things can be more certain than that if the European crisis should issue in a general war, the "hermit of Varzin" will be at the helm of the German Government again.

FRANCE is at present suffering from a plethora of sensational outrages. There has been another hideous mutilation case at Lyons, in which a young man and his sweetheart conspired to murder the mother of the latter, and carried out their idea with revolting barbarity. Then a notorious woman of the town in Paris—the "Skittles," in fact, of the Parisian *demi monde*—hired a ruffian the other day to throw vitriol in the face of a young officer, who was her temporary *cher ami*. The poor young fellow was horribly disfigured and blinded for life. Then, again, a man named Moyaux, at Bagneux, threw his little daughter down a well and spent the night listening to the little creature's shrieks of agony. And France is a civilized country!

TUESDAY, 1ST MAY.

NATIVE PUBLIC OPINION has the following: "a European subordinate in the British Burmah Public Works Department has lately died after a service of 20 years, leaving an accumulated fortune of Rs. 80,000 behind him. The man had originally come out to this country as a private soldier. Does not this fact furnish food for Sir Andrew Clarke's reflection? Such a case is by no means an isolated one. Comment is unnecessary. This is one of the ways in which fortunes are made."

LORD BEACONSFIELD on evening dress has recently been quoted as an authority. He is reported to have said:—"Evening dress is a style of costume sanctioned by society enabling ladies to display their natural beauties with a profusion worthy of a Grecian statue." The poet has it—beauty unadorned is adorned the best.

WE LEARN from an English paper that Mr. Jani Alli, formerly a Mahomedan of Masulipatam, and a convert of the late Robert Noble's, has just taken his degree at Cambridge, and has been accepted by the Church Missionary Society as a missionary to his countrymen.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE has been started at Washington, called the *Mathematician*, devoted to the science of mathematics and "composed entirely of original articles giving new rules of great, practical, and scientific value of short and easy methods of solving certain classes of Mathematical problems." Mr. Royal Cooper is the editor.

THE PUNJAB bids fair to take the place of Australia in the matter of supplying horses to the Government of India for military purposes. The *Indian Tribune* writes—"The amount of sales at the Rawalpindi horse fair this year was Rs. 1,15,000 against Rs. 1,07,000 in the previous year and Rs. 60,000 in 1875. Sir Samuel Browne and Colonel Smith are said to have been favourably impressed with the appearance of the young stock exhibited; and to entertain hopes that the Punjab may eventually prove an important recruiting field for British Cavalry and Artillery horses in India."

ACCORDING to the *London Examiner* the Chinese Ambassador and his suite were subjected to a good deal of rather rude staring at Lady Derby's recent reception. They were not, however, much disconcerted; on the contrary, they appeared to thoroughly enjoy being "the observed of all observers." His Excellency Kuo cracked his little jokes with the greatest *sang froid* imaginable, and the other distinguished Celestials laughed obstreperously, as in duty bound. It is further said that they utterly disbelieved in the alleged aristocratic character of the gathering. The ladies were nice looking, they freely acknowledged; so charming that one or two of the younger *attaches* are reported to have been guilty of something like winking. But as for these beautiful creatures really being the wives and daughters of British mandarindom, that was nearly impossible. "Look at their prodigious feet," quoth His Excellency in classic Chinese. His followers looked and laughed!

THE DISTINGUISHED sculptor, Andreas Friederich, has died at Strassburg, at the age of seventy-nine. He is best known by his statues of Erwin von Steinbach, the architect of the Minster of Strassburg, and of Francis Drake; of which he made a free gift to the neighbouring country of Baden. An Alsatian by birth, he was one of the few men of the older generation who steadfastly cherished the idea of a reunion with the Teutonic kinsmen across the border.

THE WHITEHALL REVIEW says—"Another Englishman—this time an ex-Indian civil servant at Rome—is reported to have gone on the wrong side of the post in the matter of cards." Who can this gentleman be?

WEDNESDAY, 2ND MAY.

BABU AVINASH CHUNDER MITTER has returned from England as a Barrister after four years' stay in Westminster Court. This young man was the founder of the Howrah Literary Institute. He was patronized by Sir Barnes Peacock.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE has issued the following circular regarding the administration of the Land Registration Act:

"Under section 50, Act VII (B. C.) of 1876, no fees or other costs are payable by applicants for registration in respect of the service or publication of the notices prescribed by sections 48 and 50 of the Act. The attention of Collectors was drawn to this in section 9, clause 2 of the Board's rules under the Act.

2. Complaints have, however, reached the Board that provisions of this section, of the law are being systematically set at defiance by the collectorate amlah and process-serving peons, who are said to be in the habit of exacting fees for their own benefit from both applicants and those on whom notices are served.

3. The Board warn Collectors and officers in charge of registration duties that they will be held personally responsible that abuses of this sort are summarily checked.

4. The widest possible publicity should be given to the fact that fees are in such cases not required, and that complaints of their exaction will be received and attended to.

5. Registering officers are also directed to inquire from parties appearing before them, whether such fees or any other unauthorized demands have been made upon them, and to take action accordingly."

THE BOARD OF REVENUE has requested Collectors to intimate to the guardians and relatives of minors under the Court of Wards that at least three months' notice must be given of the intention of celebrating any marriage, of which it is expected that the charges shall be defrayed from wards' estates funds. An estimate of the proposed expenditure must be submitted with the notice, for the sanction of the Court of Wards. The Court of Wards are directed not to sanction any expenditure in those cases in which these orders are not complied with in future.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS makes an original suggestion for the exchange of *pottah* and *kobuleut* between zemindar and ryot. Our contemporary says: "In order to facilitate the registration of *pottahs* and *kabuleuts*, all the ryots in one village paying the same rates might sign one *kabuleat*, while it might suffice to have one *pottah* for each village, with a schedule attached, giving the area of each ryot's holding." How practical! The whole village to have one pottah and to execute one kubuleut.

WE LEARN from the report of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Calcutta that the cultivation of *Eucalyptus Globulus* has been successful in the Cuttack Tributary Mehals. Dr. Bowser, who made the experiment, writes:

"Seeds of the Eucalyptus globules obtained from you were sown in the month of October 1875, in pots, in the garden of the Moharajah of Mohurbhunj, one of the tributary mehals of Cuttack in Orissa. The seeds germinated freely, and young seedlings were, when about six weeks old and from three to four inches, pricked out into shallow broad gumlahs. These again when about three months old and about a foot high were ultimately transplanted into the ground on the spots where they were intended to grow. Not much care further than watering freely during the dry hot months of the year was ebstowed on them, and the plants, some two dozen or more in number, are at the present date about eighteen months old, vigorous, strong branching trees of from eight to nine feet high.

"The country about Mohurbhunj is a rolling one with a laterite soil, and with a temperature varying from excessive dry heat during the summer months to great cold in winter. The rainfall is an average one.

"The plants grown on the higher grounds composed almost entirely of laterite, appear to me to have done better than those planted at the foot of hillocks having a large alluvial doposit."

This seems to be the only place in India where the cultivation has proved successful.

ON THE 8th instant a Durbar was held at Dhar in honour of the Proclamation of the Empress of India. The Maharaja made a speech in which he said:

"The occasion is an agreeable one for it gives me an opportunity of publicly expressing the great pleasure and delight. I, in common with other Princes and Chiefs of India, feel at the assumption of the Queen of England of her new title of Empress of India, and I sincerely and heartily pray to the Almighty that Her Majesty the Queen, our Empress, may long live to enjoy it. I am also happy to have an opportunity of performing a duty which it gives me great pleasure to fulfil and that is to acknowledge at this Durbar the honours Her Majesty's Government was so kind as to confer lately upon

me on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage, and I cannot miss the opportunity thus afforded me of expressing how much I feel indebted to Her Majesty and the Viceroy of India for their act of kindness, and that I will not forget the pleasure done me."

Colonel Lester the Political Agent also spoke, and alluded to the Maharaja's loyalty and fidelity to the British Government.

A MEETING was held at Lucknow on the Civil Service Question, at which Mr. C. McMinn C. S., Assistant Commissioner of Sultanpur, took a part. He said, that the difficulty in the path of Indian candidates, was not the shortness of age, which he said was not short, but the examinations being held in England; and advised the meeting to leave the question of age alone, and to try the opening of competitive examinations in India, whether at Calcutta, Allahabad, or any other place for a certain number of youths of the country.

THE BEHAR HERALD says that the Indigo Planters of Tirhoot, who had a big case pending in the Sub-Judge's court regarding the famine transport company proceeds, applied for the stay of Babu Grishchunder Ghose, Sub-Judge at Tirhoot, till the disposal of their case. The High Court had at first ordered the Babu to stay, but afterwards on the Babu's representation has relieved him. Our contemporary adds that this fact shews what confidence the European planters have in a Native Judge.

THURSDAY, 3RD MAY.

MR. MARSDEN has resumed his seat as Southern Division Magistrate of Calcutta. We take this opportunity to say that his *locum tenens* Mr. Ameer Ali conducted his duties intelligently, patiently, and creditably.

FOR THE first time has a native of Behar gone to England to study for the Bar. He is brother to Khoda Bux Khan, a member of the Patna Bar.

A CONTEMPORARY says Mr. Stoelkie whose kick or blow caused the death of a tailor at Darjeeling by rupturing his spleen, has been sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner to pay a fine of Rs. 750, or in default, to suffer 3 months' imprisonment. There was an interval of 4½ hours between the administration of the blow and the death of the victim. Mr. Stoelkie has voluntarily executed a bond by which he has engaged to pay to deceased's family Rs. 8 a month for three lives especially mentioned. Is the imposition of a fine a sufficient protection to poor natives with "diseased spleens" against the attacks of rampant Anglo Saxons?

A CORRESPONDENT at Rungpore sends us a glowing account of an Evening Party held by the Judge Mr. Beveridge. The principal native gentlemen of the station were invited and were treated by both Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge with great courtesy and kindness. Mr. Livesay, the Magistrate, was also present, and mixed freely with the native gentlemen. Our correspondent adds, "Mr. Grierson, the Joint-Magistrate, managed to enliven the party by his funny remarks and stories and playing on the *behala* and our Dr. Ghosh also took a prominent part in this social gathering."

OUR GHATTAL CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:

"On the night of the 13th ultimo was committed a brutal and unprovoked murder of an orphan of 10 years old at *Thakan chuck* a village within 5 miles of this town. This unhappy event is due to a cause which to believe the words of the Police is indeed very strange. It is said that this helpless boy was drowned to death in order that his flesh might be of great use to a *Dome Kabiraj* in celebrating a ceremony which would in his opinion cause a child to be born to a woman who had no issue even up to her twenty fifth year. The case was ably investigated by the Police Inspector Jugger Nath Chuckerbutty and the offender has been arrested and placed in confinement there."

AN ATHELETE is performing wonderful feats at Dacca. A correspondent informs us that there was lately an exhibition at the Juggunnath school, at which the man pulverised some cowry shells by pressing them between the palms of his hands, the second and third feats consisted in breaking into two equal halves the nuts of two cocoanuts, and sliced off a dozen of canes one after another by striking them at a sword held horizontally. Two grown-up men, who formed a compact frame by placing each other's arms on their shoulders, were lifted up bodily and held in the air for some minutes. He broke a coir rope two inches in diameter as if it were thin cotton, suspended a thick plate iron four feet long and one inch thick from his ring finger, and made a curve of another plate of the same dimensions.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the proposal of the District Judge of Mymensing to abolish the Munsiff's Court of Sherepore and establish it at an out-of-the way place has been negatived by the High Court.

FRIDAY, 4TH MAY.

A CORRESPONDENT resents an attack made by an anonymous writer upon Babu Hurrochunder Ghose, late Vice-Chairman of the Hooghly Municipality. He writes: "As an old and respectable townsman, and a retired judicial officer of Government, and connected as he is with every institution in the town, it would be unreasonable to say that he has no claim to public regard." Babu Hurrochunder exerted himself energetically for the benefit of the Municipality. It was a labor of love with him.

THE FOLLOWING is the result of the last opium sale at Calcutta:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,085	1 265	1,255	1,258 7 4	26,19,725
Benares ...	1,915	1,205	1,190	1,19[illegible] 3	22,91,325

MR. T. D. INGRAM, Barrister-at-Law, leaves India for good on the 6th instant. He was admitted an advocate of the High Court on the 9th of May 1865. Mr. Ingram was for some time editor or proprietor of the *Indian Observer*. He distinguished himself in the Wahabi case. He acted for some time as Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law at the Presidency College.

DISTURBANCES, it is said, have broken out among the wild tribes beyond Kashmir. The Maharaja has ordered a considerable force to march into Gilgit and repulse the threatened attack of his barbarous neighbours. The Ameer of Cabul is supposed to have stirred up this strife, though it is hard to say how he is to benefit by it.

THERE were only 201 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 28th April last. The number during the preceding week was 273. The deaths were from fever 73, cholera 36, diarrhœa and dysentry 17, tetanus 15 and the rest from other causes.

SATURDAY, 5TH MAY.

THE LEADER has the following about the memorial of the British Indian Association against the Provincial Public Works Cess Bill: "If the Governments were ever influenced by argument, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council would find it a hard matter to proceed with the Provincial Public Works Cess in face of the recent Memorial of the British Indian Association. Their memorial to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, as it seems, to us, is unanswerable by any save an Old Bailey practitioner. Flaws, no doubt, may be picked in it here and there, and it may be too much spun out; but truth is unassailable, and facts, must not be disregarded because they are disagreeable." Our contemporary thus concludes:

"It has been airily suggested, indeed, by some of Mr. Eden's acolytes that the East India Company was not authorised to sanction a measure that bound generations yet unborn and dispose of revenues that belonged to future age. The Company, say they, could only commit itself for the unexpired period of its current Charter. At each renewal, it was accustomed to accept all existing obligations' but this was rather as a matter of expediency than of law. With reference to treaties and other political engagements we are reminded that these have been formally superseded by the special sunnuds issued by Lord Canning, but that nothing has been done in ratification of Lord Cornwallis' covenant with the Bengal land-owners and farmers of the revenue. To these disreputable insinuations the Queen's Proclamation on taking over the Government of India from the Company, is a sufficient reply. Her Majesty, speaking in the name of the British people, accepted all existing obligations, contracts, and engagements, and solemnly promised to respect and fulfil them faithfully and loyally. From that position no retrogression is possible, neither will any be permitted by the Parliament and people of Great Britain. The British Government may often flounder into strange blunders, but it never wilfully deviates from the straight path, and the land-owners and cultivators of Bengal may rest assured that neither a Strachey nor an Eden will be suffered to imperil the national character for truth, justice and good faith."

The *Leader* is the only English paper in Calcutta, which has taken an impartial view of the question.

THE EAST returns to its charge against Mr. Allen, Assistant Magistrate, Dacca. Our contemporary says that the Assistant Magistrate used the following abusive language to an amla of his Court, "You Haramzada, Paji, Sooar, Tom Gadha Tom jantanai Saheb dek ke utna our salaam dena hota." "You bastard, you mean slave, you hog, you donkey. Don't you know that you are to rise and *salaam* when you see a *Saheb*." Really there ought to be appointed a Professor of Manners for the benefit of some of the junior competition-wallas.

RAIN FELL in parts of the Madras presidency during the week ending the [illegible]th ultimo. The number on relief works was 22,225 less than in the preceding week. The Madras Government have ordered a systematic sanitary inspection of the distressed districts and a number of medical officers have been deputed to this work.

THE POSITION in Madras is becoming critical, and unless plentiful rain falls during the next week or two, the state of affairs will be terrible. "The Viceroy's attempt to beg the whole question of famine relief by excessive laudation of Sir Richard Temple is considered misjudged"—so says a telegram from Madras.

THE HIGH COURT has quashed the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly, in which three persons were convicted and sentenced because three bottles of liquor were found in their possession which had not been manufactured within British territories. The boat in which these persons were carried was confiscated by order of the Magistrate. The High Court has reversed the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate and ordered the refund of the fine and value of the boat.

WE REGRET to announce the death from Cholera of Babu Doorga Narain Banerjea Rai Bahadoor, an Inspector in the Bengal Circle of the Indian Postal Department. The deceased was an Inspector of the Burdwan Division and had been lately transferred to the Patna Division. He was an able and experienced officer and duly appreciated by his official superiors.

A DINAGEPORE correspondent enquires whether a pleader is an authorised agent in the contemplation of the law under section 45 of Act VII. of 1876 and whether he is competent to present applications for registration under the Registration Act. We think he is quite competent to act as registration agent. Pleaders are not denied this previlege in Calcutta or in the metropolitan districts.

A CORRESPONDENT states that the other day a daring dacoity was committed at a village named Derjarah three miles to the west of the Buddyabatty Police Station. The dacoits could not carry much plunder as they could not discover the valuables. The Police we are informed did not make their appearance, when they were most wanted, though due notice had been given to them.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

Constantinople, April 29.—The Russian troops have occupied Ismail and Kilai. The Porte refuses to recognise the German protection of Russian subjects in Turkey during the absence of their own Embassy from Constantinople. The Powers have rejected the proposal for mediation made by the Ottoman Government. Italy has declared her intention of remaining neutral.

Bukharest, April 29.—The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a convention with Russia, assuring Russian troops free passage through Roumanian and friendly treatment, the Emperor of Russia engaging to respect the integrity of Roumania. The Roumanian Government states that the convention is justified by the attitude of the Porte.

Malta, April 30.—Mediterranean Squadron has gone to Corfu.

Constantinople, April 30.—The Russians attacked Kars at daybreak on Sunday. The result is not yet known. The Turks have issued an order for closing the passages of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus at night time. The Khedive, complying with the request of the Porte, has promised to send an Egyptian Contingent under the command of Prince Hassan Pacha, his third son, to assist Turkey, but will not touch the revenue which he has pledged to foreign bondholders. A large number of Egyptian troops are already on the Danube.

London, April 30.—A Royal proclamation, stating that England will observe neutrality in the Turco-Russian war, has been gazetted.

Athens, April 30.—A movement is afoot in the Greek army to desert and join in the war against Turkey. The Greek Minister of War has warned officers against the movement.

Constantinople, May 1.—No important military operations on the Danube are expected before the end of May.

Hobrat Pacha has run a blockade of the Russian batteries a Galatz in a Turkish gunboat, and reports that the Russians are massing troops, laying torpedoes, arming gunboats, and that it is apparent that the point to which their operations are directed is Dobrudscha.

Paris, May 1.—The French Chamber of Deputies re-assembles to-day. The Duke Decazes said that the foreign relations of France were very friendly and that the policy of the Government was strict neutrality and reserve in the Eastern complication.

London, May 2.—In the House of Lords, Lord Derby stated that England had sent an answer to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular despatch justifying the Proclamation of War, and after the same was delivered it would be laid before the House.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—Official despatches state that the Russians are gradually advancing into Turkish Armenia, notwithstanding bad roads. Also that the Russians have occupied Bayazid the garrison, numbering 1,700 men' retiring on their approach.

London, May 2.—In Parliament to-day the Government opposed, and the Commons negatived, a motion to cease the subsidies paid to Anglican and Presbyterian Churches in Ceylon by 147 against 121 votes.

Constantinople, May 3.—The Turkish authorities have ordered the evacuation of the district around Tultcha. The Russians have blockaded the Danube below the Pruth with torpedoes and vessels upward bound are now peremptorily ordered back.

Several Turkish ironclads engaged the Russian batteries at Ibraila this morning and, after bombarding the town for two hours, withdrew.

St. Petersburgh, May 3.—Russian official despatches announce indecisive at eight this morning.

Berlin, May 3.—The semi-official provincial *Correspondence* lays stress upon the pacific yet admonitory character of the speech lately made by Count Moltke in the German Parliament towards France, and states that Prince Bismark has expressed his concurrence with Moltke's remarks. The Emperor of Germany is at Strasbourg, and will visit Metz.

London, May 4. In the House of Commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said England was not prepared to consent to the exclusion of war vessels from the Suez Canal, but that she would take steps to afford protection to the Canal. Mr. Gladstone notified his intention to move a series of resolutions on Monday, requiring the Government to continue exerting its influence on behalf of the oppressed Christians in Turkey, and to exact needful changes in their condition from the Ottoman Government. The leaders of the Liberal party disapprove of Mr. Gladstone's intention and will move previous question. The Conservatives are to submit a formal motion upon the policy of the Government.

Numerous liberal meetings have been held in support of Gladstone.

Constantinople, May 4.—The Ottoman Government has proclaimed a blockade of Russian litoral on Black Sea.

St. Petersburgh, May 4.—The Russian army in Roumania is detained by bad wheather, meanwhile the Turks remain on the defensive.

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Vienna, May 4.—In the Austrian Chamber of Deputies the Minister of the Interior, replying to a question as to what policy Austria intended adopting in the Turko-Russian war, said that Austria would observe neutrality, reserving to herself liberty of action to protect Austrian interests.

Constantinople, May 4.—Official Turkish despatches state that the Russians are advancing towards Kars, and that [illegible] Mukhtar Pacha has left Kars to prevent the Russians from cutting off all communication between Kars and Erzeroum.

The committee of the Council of Delegates of the Egyptian Parliament responding to an appeal from the Khedive, have decided on an extra war tax of £480,000 sterling. The Khedive has informed the Sultan that the Egyptian cotingent in Turkey will be increased to 12,000 men, and that the remainder of the contingent will stay behind to protect the Suez Canal.

London, May 5.—Active millitary preparations are being made in the English arsenals and dockyards. The *Times* announces that seven regiments of cavalry, four brigades of artillery, and fifty-nine battalions of infantry, including four battalions of guards have been placed on the roster for service abroad if required.

St. Petersburg, May 4.—The whole Russian Army has been placed on a war footing.

Constantinople, May 4.—In consequence of the convention between Russia and Roumania, the Porte has sent a note to the powers, protesting, and has suspended the functions of the Roumanian diplomatic agent here. The Porte has resolved to abandon its intention of expelling Russian subjects in Turkey.

THERE WAS a Garden Party at Belvedere on Wednesday last. The *elite* of Calcutta Society, both European and Native were invited. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was as usual very polite.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Administration of the Province of Assam for 1874-75 and 1875-76. 2. A letter to Lord Lytton, on the Cotton Duties, by Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. 3. Victoria Samrajnee by Sourendra Mohun Tagore, Mus. Doc. 4. Protima Bisurjana, a drama in Bengali on the occasion of a bereavement. 5. The Indian Student, Vol. I. No. 3. 6. Report on Municipal Taxation in Bengal. 7. Indian Famines and Village Organization a paper read by J. B. Phear Esq. before the East Indian Association on 11th April 1877. 8. Messrs. Scott & Co.'s monthly Stock and Price List of Presses types &c., for May 1877. 9. Map of the Seat of War —Turkey and the Frontiers of Russia and Austria and the Black Sea, compiled by T. Black & Co. Calcutta. 10. Report of the Bombay Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals for 1876. 11. The Commission Agent, No. 58 March 1877.

NOTICE

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday* the 10*th May* next, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Spectrum Analysis.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Saturday* the 12th idem, at 5 P. M.

Subject: Nature of Electricity,

Rules of Admission to Lectures of the Association.

Admission invariably by Ticket.

Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers prepaying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture: Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.

Tickets to be had of the clerk at the office of the Association between 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M., (Sundays excepted), and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.
Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1877.

THE WAR.

THE WAR at present promises to be confined between Russia and Turkey. The other nations of Europe apparently mean to wait and watch. Italy has declared her intention of remaining neutral; England has issued a proclamation to the same effect; while Austria declares that she would observe neutrality, reserving to herself the liberty of action to protect Austrian interests. Germany has not definitively declared her intention; she however offered to protect Russian subjects in Turkey, but the Porte rightly refused to recognize the German protection of Russian subjects in his dominions during the absence of the German Embassy from Constantinople. France will also remain neutral. Thus the great European Powers are for the present content to wait and watch. But no man can say what a day may bring forth. Austria has honestly declared that if her interests be threatened or injured, she will take up arms. And once Austria in the fray, how will Germany act? Will the Uncle allow the Nephew to fight single-handed? Bismarck's great ambition is to break the neck of Austria, and he will not miss any opportunity for the accomplishment of this purpose. It is true that he has resigned, but still he is the main spring of action in Germany. And how will England, France, and Italy act, in such a crisis? Strictly speaking there is now no balance of power in Europe. Germany is now far ahead of the other powers and can do what she pleases; the only nation, which can resist her with some hope of success is Russia, but the two seem to have a secret understanding, for without some such understanding Germany would not have undertaken the protection of Russian subjects in Turkey. But if Germany aspires to the position of Dictator of Europe, she cannot do so without producing jealousy, and any attempt on her part to destroy even the present semblance of balance of power will we fear lead to a general conflagration in Europe. We do hope that such a calamity will never come to pass. A general war in Europe means the greatest misfortune to the world.

So far as the events of the Turko-Russian war have been telegraphed, there has been as yet no decisive issue. Russia is of course on the aggressive and Turkey on the defensive. Russia has been attacking Turkey both in Europe and Asia, and Turkey seems to be prepared to meet her opponent. As yet there has been no decisive action on either side; both parties seem to be engaged in organizing operations; Russia means to fight Turkey on both land and water, as like the Crimean War, and Turkey is actively engaged in strengthening her position on both. The Russians attacked Kars on the 29th ultimo, but the result has not yet been telegraphed. On the other hand the Turks have issued an order for closing the passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The Russians have blockaded the Danube below the Pruth; several Turkish ironclads engaged the Russian batteries at Ibraila, and after bombarding the town for two hours withdrew. Nothing further is reported. In Asia Russia is advancing into Turkish Armenia, and it is said that she has occupied Bayazid, the garrison, numbering 1,700 men, retiring on the approach of the enemy. Such is the substance of the war intelligence of last week.

Russian diplomacy is playing its cards with its usual skill. The Czar has called upon Egypt not to assist Turkey. France has joined in asking the Khedive to keep the Suez Canal neutral. But Egypt as might be expected has not listened to Russia. There is already an Egyptian contingent serving in Turkey, which the Khedive has promised to increase. The Committee of the Council of Delegates of the Egyptian Parliament, responding to the appeal of the Khedive, have decided on an extra war tax of £480,000. This looks like business. It remains to be seen how Russia will regard the defiant attitude of Egypt. We cannot believe that the Khedive has adopted this decisive course without consulting the English. His councils are now chiefly swayed by the English officials, whose assistance he has invited, and these could not have advised without communication with their own Government. The action of the Khedive is a fair index to England's policy in the present crisis. England will not probably interfere in the struggle in Europe, but if Russia attacks Egypt she is sure to come to her rescue. The latest intelligence is that England is prepared for an armed intervention. If Russia adheres to her text, which is the emancipation of Christians from the tyranny of the Turk, and does not aim at her own aggrandizement, the war we are inclined to think will not be a prolonged one. But who can trust the Muscovite? Besides, it is not in the nature of things that Russia should have embarked on a perilous war without some ulterior object of self-aggrandizement in view.

THE CESSES.

MR. EDEN has replied to the memorial of the British Indian Association. It is courteous and frank, but not in his best style. It begs the question throughout, is weak and apologetic. The gist of Mr. Eden's argument is this—that the arguments which the British Indian Association urge against the Provincial Public Works Cess, had been urged against the Income tax Act and the Road Cess Act, that those arguments had been set aside by the Secretary of State, and that therefore they cannot be now entertained. But this is not correct. The Association have not adduced old arguments except in so far that the text on which they relied was old, and surely they could not invent a new text. The Association pointed out that there was no analogy between the Income Tax and the proposed Cess, or the Road Cess and the Public Works Cess—that the Income tax was levied upon incomes of all kinds, whereas the proposed Cess would be imposed upon rent or profits from land alone, that the Road Cess was not considered a tax inasmuch as it was a sort of self-taxation for the improvement of the estates of the cess-payers, whereas the Public Works Cess was a tax for the maintenance of works which had hitherto been maintained by the imperial fund. Was this an old argument? Was there any occasion to lay it before the Secretary of State, and if not how could it be urged that it had already been disposed of? But the distinction pointed out by the Association the Lieutenant Governor does not recognize. His Honor shuts up the memorialists by saying that the arguments advanced by the Association in connection with the Income tax and Road Cess "have been set aside and held to be insufficient by the very highest authority—the Secretary of State—and that even if the Lieutenant Governor did not concur in the sufficiency of the reasons by which that decision has been support- [illegible] it would still have been incumbent upon him [illegible] cept it as final, and to be guided by it in [illegible] legislation. It is not open to him [illegible] propriety or the legality of the [illegible] cesses on all persons having [illegible] because that is a ma[illegible] Bengal [illegible] mined, tho[illegible] the ruling wi[illegible] ment shall have se[illegible] minds of those affected by such taxation." [illegible] is certainly a candid confession—the local Government cannot "discuss" the propriety or legality of the cesses after the decision of the Secretary of State, and we need not repeat that the memorialists do not hold the Lieutenant Governor responsible for the new measure of taxation—they are fully alive to the difficulty of his position, but they approach and address him as the recognized channel of communication, and as one, who is responsible for the good government of the province. But they urge, and we believe they have every right to urge, that the decision regarding the Road Cess does not apply to the Provincial Public Works Cess.

The Lieutenant Governor gives two extracts from the despatch of the Duke of Argyll justifying the Road Cess. Of course His Grace's decision was adverse to the zemindars, but the despatch ought to be read as a whole, and not in part. The extracts which the British Indian Association gave in their memorial plainly indicated the character of the Road Cess, which the Secretary of State had sanctioned, and which it was argued did not involve a breach of the Permanent Settlement. Similarly the general character of the Income tax was urged as a justification for its imposition. We humbly think that the distinctive features of the two taxes should not be lost sight of in construing the character of the proposed Cess. Besides, it is no defence that because a wrong has been committed once, it should be repeated over again. The Permanent Settlement, the Lieutenant Governor remarks, "was not a final fixation of all rates and taxes upon all persons and classes gaining a profit from the land, but it was a final and perpetual fixation of the relative shares of Government and the zemindars in the produce of the land, in the room of the system previously existing, under which the amount of such shares was liable to periodical revision." But the question is whether a tax on land alone does not trench upon the "final and perpetual fixation of the relative shares of Government and the zemindars in the produce of land." Call the Cess by whatever name you may, it cannot be denied that it is so much addition to the land-

tax or the State demand upon the land. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor says, "the question of the liability of the zemindars in common with others interested in land to pay rates and taxes was not the question which Lord Cornwallis was considering, and it was therefore a question left quite open at the time of the Permanent Settlement." We take leave to say that this is not quite correct. As stated in the memorial the question of the future exigencies of the State *was* discussed by Lord Cornwallis's Government, and they distinctly stated that such exigencies should be met by taxing other sources of income than land. We need not reproduce the extracts cited by the Association, but we will cite one or two passages from the minutes of Lord Cornwallis. His Lordship wrote: "By reserving the collection of the internal duties on commerce, Government may at all times appropriate to itself a share of the accumulating wealth of its subjects without their being sensible of it. The burden will be more equally distributed; at present the whole weight rests upon the landholders and cultivators of the soil." Again: "Whereas the merchants and inhabitants of the cities and towns, the proprietors of rent-free lands, and in general all persons not employed in the cultivation of the lands paying revenue to Government, contribute but little in proportion to their means to the exigencies of the State, it is evident therefore that varying the assessment on the lands is not the mode of carrying into practice the maxim that all the subjects of a State ought to contribute to the public exigencies in proportion to their incomes; and that other means must be employed for effecting this subject." Further: "If at any future period the public exigencies should require an addition to your resources, you must look for it in the increase of the general wealth and commerce of the country, and not in the augmentation of the tax upon the land, &c. &c." Nothing could be more clear than the intentions of Lord Cornwallis's Government, as expressed above, and though the local Cesses upon land now imposed were certainly not "in the mind of Lord Cornwallis in 1793," it was distinctly declared by his Lordship that fresh burdens should not be laid upon the land. We submit with all deference that there is nothing in the papers on the Permanent Settlement to show that "all other possible future charges upon zemindars and upon all other classes of persons interested in land were left open to be dealt with by future Governments as necessity might dictate." The Lieutenant Governor says that he is quite unable to follow the Association in their argument that the Road Cess is an addition "to the jumma or public demand upon the land which had been fixed for ever." "Every tax imposed upon a person paying land revenue must obviously so far be a payment to the State in addition to his jumma. Even the salt duty or the duties on the imported goods which he consumes are payments to the State in excess of the amount he pays as the jumma of his land, seeing that no decrease is made in his assessment when such duties are imposed." Surely His Honor does not overlook the distinction between direct and indirect taxation. The salt duty or the import duty which the consumer pays is not paid on account of the land he holds, and it cannot therefore, be considered in any sense "an augmentation of the State demand upon the land." The Cesses however fall upon the land alone, and therefore constitute an addition to the land assessment. In some of the other provinces the local rates form a part of the land revenue, and this fact shews that the Cesses are so much addition to the "State demand upon the land."

Then the Permanent settlement was not a compact with the zemindars alone, but with all persons holding land through or under them. Hence it is considered the Magna Charta of the people of Bengal. With regard to the opinion of the Members of the Indian Council quoted by the Association His Honor says, "any way, the orders of the Secretary of State were written on a full consideration of the opinions quoted by the Association and they were therefore, it is to be presumed, considered as either inapplicable or insufficient." Of course so far as official form goes, the Secretary of State's decision was conclusive, but it does not nvalidate the arguments advanced against it, when it is made to cover an altogether different question. Besides, the decision referred to was carried by a single vote, and that circumstance shews that the minority was a strong minority, and looking to the position, experience, and ability of the dissenting members, their opinions it cannot be denied carry great weight and authority. In one part of the Government letter it is stated that "the Lieutenant-Governor does not know who the eminent statesmen, judges, lawyers, and administrators are to whom the Association alludes as holding an opposite opinion." We believe the Association referred to the "eminent members of the Indian Council," whose opinions they had quoted. It is observable that while the decision of the Duke of Argyll regarding the Road Cess is considered conclusive, His Grace's decision against a compulsory irrigation cess is thrown to the four winds of heaven!

The Lieutenant Governor quotes the Secretary of State to establish his position that "the purposes" of the cess have nothing to do with its legality, but the Association quoted the same authority to shew that apart from the right of levying it, the *manner* of applying it justified its imposition. If the Secretary of State has been contradictory in his arguments, it only shews the weakness of his position. The Lieutenant Governor adds, "as shown above, the statesmen whom the Association have quoted had not the question before them in its present form. Government can only state a principle and support it by honest, intelligible, and logical arguments: it cannot force the concurrence of those who are disinclined to accept any decision on the subject not in accordance with their own opinion." Now, the proposed Cess is much wider in its scope than the Road Cess, and therefore militates the more against the covenant of the Permanent Settlement. It is not a matter of inclination or "disinclination" on the part of those, who demur to the principle of the Cess; it is a question of legal construction, and they say that they are supported in their view by high authorities, which they have quoted chapter and verse.

Further, the Lieutenant Governor argues that "the construction of local cheap railways and the maintenance of large works of local irrigation are essentially local purposes. For great works of this description it is impossible to localise the entire cost within the small focus of a single district, and it has therefore been determined to make the province, and not the district, the unit of localisation." Now we have quoted over and over again Sir John Strachey himself on this point, who admits that it is difficult to draw a line of distinction between public works of local utility and those of general usefulness. If commerce be an interchange of goods, then the works which promote trade or commerce do not benefit only the localities through which they run, but the whole empire, for they attract goods from one place to another without geographical distinction. As for irrigation works, we need not repeat that they are not required in Bengal; if they are really beneficial, they ought to pay themselves; but if they are not paying they ought to be maintained by the empire as they were undertaken by the Imperial Government. In other parts of the country these works are maintained by the Imperial fund. Further, the ryot of Backergunge derives as much benefit from these works as the ryot in Oudh, and it is as reasonable to tax the former as it would be to tax the latter. Why in this matter the province should be considered a unit and not the empire we can not understand. Then the Lieutenant Governor remarks that the argument of John Stuart Mill that a tax on rent is a tax on the landlord does not apply to Bengal—the words of the great economist, says His Honor, "though no doubt very true when applied to a state of things under which a landlord has an absolute right of rack-renting all his land, and to a country where rents are determined by competition only, have a very limited application to the state of things in Bengal, where the right to receive rents is determined by very different considerations." If the zemindars do not rack-rent the ryot, as His Honor justly holds, are they not, we ask, entitled to greater consideration? Can it be denied that in the proportion the cesses are imposed upon the ryot, in the same proportion is his capacity to pay rent reduced, and does not the Cess according to Mill's argument amount to a partial confiscation of property?

His Honor points out that it is not proper for the Association to charge the Government with breach of faith. His Honor says:

"In paragraph 14 of your letter the Association allude to the regrets expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor in respect to the practice of pleading, as a bar to all projects of taxation, breach of faith on the part of Government, and proceed to assume that Mr. Eden's regret was based on an argument which they ascribe to him, but which the whole tone of my previous letter must have shewn could never have entered his mind. His regret was caused by the fact that in spite of a decision having been given, by the only authority competent to give a decision on such a subject, adverse to the view of the nature of the covenant of the permanent settlement which the Association entertain, they continue to write and speak as if no such decision had ever been arrived at, or as if it were not binding on Government because they do not approve of it. The Association do not appear to realise how odious the charge is which they bring against Government. The charge is neither more nor less than a determination to commit a breach of faith with the people; it is accused of acting in a manner contrary to the terms of a contract, and of doing that which it is legally and morally bound not to do. Now, charges of this character, though they may seem harmless enough to those who are in the habit of using them as party weapons or as political arguments in the heat of debate are apt to become exceedingly mischievous when taken up by people less well informed as to the real merits of the controversy than the Association are and it was on this ground that the Lieutenant Governor expressed his regret that the Association should on light provocation and without due thought make charges of this sort, which to the minds of most reasonable and disinterested men will appear unjustifiable, and which the Lieutenant Governor can conscientiously say are so far as they are applied to himself and the principles which have guided him in proposing the Cess Bill, absolutely without foundation."

Now, we believe none regrets more than the Association that they should be driven to the painful necessity of reminding the Government of the paramount importance of good faith in its dealings with the people. It is quite true that the charge is "odious," but they are helpless. Surely the Lieutenant Governor will admit that the Association perform an important function by acquainting the Government with the opinions and views of the people, and when the general belief among the native population, which understands the subject, is that the new Cess involves a breach of the Permanent Settlement, which is the better course for those who aspire to represent the people to the Government, to remain silent or to speak out? The decision of the Secretary of State is certainly binding upon the local Government, but as that decision has given dissatisfaction, is it not right that the truth should be told? And when the Association stigmatize the Cess as a breach of the Permanent Settlement, they are supported in their opinions by members of the Indian Council, by men, who are responsible advisers of the Crown. We regard the freedom of speech conferred by the British Government upon the people of this country as the most important privilege—it is a double blessing, it blesses the Government as well as the people. It blesses the Government because it enables it to observe the under-current of popular feeling, and the people because it enables them to unbosom themselves instead of brooding over their grievances in sullen discontent. It may be unpleasant to Government to bear the "odious charge," but a command not to make it cannot convince the people that there is no foundation for the charge.

With regard to what His Honor says about irrigation works, we need only remind His Honor that it was no part of the contract of the Permanent Settlement with the zemindar that they should construct and maintain such works for the protection of grain crops—a hope was expressed that the perpetual limitation of the State demand upon the land would enable the zemindars to undertake these works, and they have done so, but not on the gigantic and "wasteful" scale of the Orissa and Sone Canals. That famines have become rare in Bengal since the Permanent Settlement cannot be denied, and in so far Lord Cornwallis's object to secure the protection of grain crops under the beneficent working of that measure has been attained.

The Lieutenant Governor then argues the question of the relative yield of revenue in the different provinces. His Honor lays the axe at the root of the argument by ignoring certain sources of revenue altogether such as salt, customs, and opium, which together yield in Bengal about 7 millions per annum. He takes only the

Land Revenue, Forest, Excise, Assessed taxes, and Stamps and then comes to the conclusion that the pressure per head in Bengal is not great compared with some of the other provinces. Surely this is not a fair way of adjusting the accounts. His Honor remarks: "It is manifest that the comparison of the receipts of a large province with those of a small province prove absolutely nothing, unless the comparison is extended to a calculation of area and population. No member of the Association in his position of landholder would, because a very large pergunnah in his estate yielded three lakhs of rupees, in rent, while a very small pergunnah yielded only one lakh of rupees, reduce the rents of the large pergunah, till it only produced the same aggregate rent as the same pergunnah, yet this is the principle which it is suggested that the Government should follow in paragraph 16 of your letter, if the Lieutenant-Governor understands it correctly." But the Association do not want reduction of taxation in Bengal because it pays more. What they urge is that as Bengal yields the largest amount of revenue and costs the empire less for administration, it is not fair or just to go on taxing it alone for deficiency in the imperial fund. It simply comes to this that because the large estate yields the most, therefore it should be made to yield more. A private landlord may do any thing he likes for the risk is his own, but the State ought to deal out even-handed justice.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF INDIA.

MR. DACOSTA has contributed another valuable paper on the financial difficulties of India. It is an article in the last number of the *Westminster Review*. Mr. Dacosta has thoroughly studied the subject, and recorded his mature views in a simple and lucid style. He says, "ever since 1858, when the administration of India was transferred to the Crown, the expenditure has constantly been in excess of the income, although the latter has meanwhile been considerably increased by taxation; and the funded debt of the country, which amounted to only sixty millions at the time of the transfer, has grown to more than twice that sum, and is rapidly increasing. In a similar state of things, and with a revenue that has of late given little sign of buoyancy, it is evident that, unless averted by reform, a crisis must soon result from the practice of meeting annual deficits by loans." The *Repiewer* shews that the present form of Government is not conducive to the good government of India. He quotes Mr. Fawcett on the subject, who says: "Directly a Secretary of State for India begins to know his work, he may have to retire into Opposition, or party exigencies may require that he should be shifted to some other department. During the first three years that I was in Parliament, there were three Secretaries of State for India, and, I think, four Under Secretaries. Party government does not give an effective administrative machine; but it gives us this advantage, that it brings the pressure of public opinion rapidly to bear upon the Government. But as India has no representation in this House, and but little public opinion in her support out of doors, she has to bear the disadvantages of party government without enjoying any of its advantages." This is too true, and the result is that each successive Secretary of State brings in a new stock of ideas, which he seeks to foist upon the administration of India. Hence the oscillations of opinion, which all observant men regret so much. Mr. Dacosta justly holds that the periodical settlement of the land-tax has a tendency to repress the springs of industry, to retard progress and prosperity, and to produce dissatisfaction and discontent. He remarks: "The short-sighted policy pursued during the last twenty years in connection with the land-revenue, contrasts in a very striking manner with the views of the same subject which were entertained by past administrations. By the *Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction* and the *Northern India Revenue Acts*, landholders and cultivators, having differences with the Government, are shut out of the law courts, and have to submit to the decision of revenue officers, *i.e.*, of representatives of the very Government with whom their differences exist; while in 1793, Regulation II. provided that all such differences should be referred to courts of law presided over by judges wholly uninterested in the result of their decisions, and bound from their official situation and the nature of their trust, to decide impartially between the Government and the people." Mr. Dacosta thus continues:

"The sound legislation of 1793 has realised what was expected from it, as is shown by the prosperous condition of the provinces where it has been in operation. Before 1793, and for some years subsequently, those provinces were in a wretched state of destitution. The land-tax being excessive as compared with the productive value of the land, could never be collected in its entirety, and heavy arrears always hung over the heads of the owners and cultivators, ready to swallow up any surplus that an exceptionally fine season might produce. This and the right of the Government periodically to increase its demand, served effectually to check improvement in agriculture, and extension in the cultivation, seeing that the fruit of any capital and labour which might have been bestowed on such improvement and extension would have been absorbed in the Government demand, either in satisfaction of arrears or under a revision of assessment. But as soon as a permanent settlement of the tax secured to the landowner any surplus which he might raise, advances and assistance were offered to settlers, habitations were built, tanks were excavated, waste lands were gradually brought under cultivation; and the country, which had previously contained only isolated patches of cultivation, was after years of labour, and by means of capital judiciously applied, converted into what it is now an almost uninterrupted sheet of cultivation, where the land-revenue has for years past been collected with remarkable ease and regularity, and at small expense, in comparison with the cost of collecting the tax in the other provinces."

We commend the above to the opponents of the Permanent Settlement.

Mr. Dacosta is not however opposed to the land-tax. He simply advocates the permanent limitation of the State demand upon the land. He says: "The principle of maintaining the property in land to the State, whereby the Government would be entitled to claim a certain proportion of the produce for the benefit of the public, would involve no injustice in practice, provided the due proportion claimable could be defined. Hicherto, all attempts effectually to restrain the revenue department in India from over-assessing the share of the Government have failed: nor can a more favourable result be expected, as long as the power of determining the respective shares of the two parties entitled to the produce of the land, is left entirely to one of those parties. Under the form of government which obtains in India, the ryot has no voice in the settlement of a question upon which his whole substance and his very life are staked; nor has he the means of obtaining redress when he is unjustly dealt with. The consequence has been that, in innumerable instances, the settlement officers have claimed for the Government more than its equitable share in the produce; while the ryot has been driven, for his protection, to exercise his ingenuity in deceiving the revenue officers, and keeping the Government as much as possible in the dark as to the productive value of the land. This unseemly contest has had the most demoralising effect upon the people, and has greatly tended to widen the gulf which separates them from their foreign rulers." Mr. Dacosta thus concludes:

It will be observed that much of the evil has derived its existence from the power retained by the Government of periodically increasing the land-tax, and from the desire of exercising that power beyond its legitimate scope—a desire which has rendered the executive impatient of the restraints imposed by law, and resulted in the indefensible legislation by which the administration of India has been marked during the last ten years. A remarkable circumstance, however, is, that while the power just mentioned is so persistently held, and so energetically excercised, it has actually proved useless in its main object, which is the increase of revenue. Since 1869 the land-revenue, although it has fluctuated, cannot be said to have increased; since, notwithstanding enhanced assessments, the average of the amounts recovered in subsequent years has been about the same as the amount that was collected in 1869.

It seems more likely that the power in question will defeat its own object, and lead to a diminution of the land-revenue, seeing the extent of land that has been thrown out of cultivation, and the distress that has been produced among the agricultural classes by the effect of the excessive assessments imposed.

An obvious conclusion to be drawn from these facts is, that while the relinquishment of the power just alluded to is not likely to be detrimental to the land-revenue, such relinquishment would conduce—(1) To terminate the unprofitable and demoralising operations involved in the periodical land-settlements as they are carried on in India; (2) To lessen the expense of collecting the land-revenue; (3) By enhancing the value of land as a security, and by giving the landholder a powerful motive for increasing the productiveness of his fields, to encourage the application of capital to agriculture, and thereby greatly develop the principal industry of the Empire; (4) and lastly, to render unnecessary the anomalous legislation of late years, having for its object to place revenue officers above the law courts, a state of things that has encouraged lawlessness and injustice on the part of Government officials, and engendered mistrust and disaffection among the people.

We have allowed Mr. Dacosta to speak for himself, for the words of such an experienced and disinterested writer are sure to carry much greater weight than any thing which we can say. If English opinion could be roused to a proper appreciation of the advantages of the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue, by the ventilation of sound and well-informed opinion on the subject, by far the most important step would be gained towards the reform of the land settlement in India.

ASSAM.

THE NEW Administration of Assam was proclaimed on the 7th February 1874. It was not, however, regularly organized until some months later. We have before us the report of the new Government of Assam for 1874-75, and 1875-76, and with its aid we are in a position to form some idea of the practical effect of the change made. The condition of the people, the Chief Commissioner writes, may be described as fairly good. "There is little actual poverty in this Province; land is to be had in abundance; the seasons are, generally, favourable to agricultural operations; the revenue assessment is light; and the prices of labour rule high. In some districts, during the period under report, a partial failure of the crops caused some unpunctuality in meeting the Government demand; but nowhere was there even the slightest appearance of distress." All this was, however, in no way traceable to the change in the Administration.

The political changes during the period under review were the extension of the provisions of the Inner Line Regulation (Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, V. of 1873) to the districts of Cachar, Lakhimpur, and Darrang, and the notification of Inner Line in each of these districts; the passing of the Garo Hills Regulation, 1876, under the provisions of which the Chief Commissioner is able to control the action of foreigners in that district; and the revision of the Rules for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and Police in the Garo Hills, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and Naga Hills districts. The administration changes were, the extension of the District Road-cess Act to the district of Goalpara; the introduction into all the courts of the new rules framed by the High Court under the Court-fees' Act (Act VII. of 1870); the re-arrangement of the judicial functions of officers in the Assam Valley; the formation of the sessions division of Cachar; and the division of the Sylhet district into four subdivisions. Now, we are not satisfied that these changes could not have been effected with equal facility under the old system. A Divisional Commissioner was as competent to inaugurate these changes as the Chief Commissioner; the segregation of Assam from Bengal has however deprived the province of the supervision of the experienced and advanced Government of Bengal, and consequently of the benefits of the progressive policy pursued in this province.

Being constituted a separate province the Government of Assam has as a matter of course all the paraphernalia of administration, which has only increased the cost of administration. The Chief

Commissioner makes an apology for the Assam Police. He says, "on the whole the working of the police during the two years under report may be considered to have been fairly satisfactory. The very mixed nature of the Assam Police, and the great difficulty of obtaining a good class of men for the inferior ranks, owing to the lowness of the pay compared to the cost of living and the wages of ordinary labour, militate very much against its success as a detective agency. The drill and the discipline of the force, and especially of the frontier police, are fairly good." As regards prisons, the Chief Commissioner writes: "There is little of importance to note in the jail administration of these two years, and nothing very unusual is to be observed from the statistical returns." The returns of criminal justice show an increase in 1875-76 of more than 10 per cent., both in the number of offences reported and in the number of persons brought up for trial. There was a considerable increase in the number of persons convicted in 1875 of violation of the Contract Act. And yet the Chief Commissioner is "glad to be able to state that the systematic inspection of the gardens on which the labourers are engaged discloses that the relations between them and their employers have of late years much improved; and the condition of the coolies, their treatment generally, and the accommodation provided for them, are, with very few exceptions, quite satisfactory." If the coolies are contented with their lot why then so many convictions for violation of the Contract Act. The administration of civil justice in the Province, says the Chief Commissioner, during the two years under report, does not seem to present any very noticeable features for comment. There is not much registration work in this Province, and there appears to have been a decrease in the number of documents registered during the period under report. The municipal system, we are glad to note, has been introduced on a very limited measure. The only institutions of this character are the municipality of Gauhati, the townships of Sylhet and Goalpara, and the Chaukidari union of Silchar. There is nothing of special interest to note with regard to their working during this period. Col. Keatinge thus concludes: "On a review of the results of these two first years of the separate administration of the Province, the Chief Commissioner has no sudden impulse of progress to record, no radical reforms or sweeping changes to announce; but he has, he trusts, lost no opportunity of inaugurating such measures of improvement as lay in his power to effect. Although much remains still to be done, the new organization of the Province has been established with a fair measure of success: it has worked smoothly and satisfactorily; and it has realized, it is hoped, to some extent, the objects with which it was constituted, in increased vigour and efficiency of administration." Here we differ. We repeat we are not satisfied that the work which has been done by the Chief Commissioner with an expensive establishment could not have been equally well done by a Divisional Commissioner with a moderate establishment.

THE OUTGOING AND INCOMING GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

SIR PHILLIP WODEHOUSE has gone out and Sir Richard Temple has come in as Governor of Bombay. There was no public demonstration held in Bombay in honor of the departing Governor. A small party of Europeans, chiefly officials, invited him to a farewell dinner at the Byculla Club, at which a laudatory speech was delivered by a member of his Council, who however was careful enough to avoid any pointed allusion to his administration. He praised him for his antiquity, (Sir Phillip is the father of the Civil Service in the Colonies and Indies) for his social virtues, for his industry, patience and conscientiousness. Sir Phillip made a suitable reply. He buttered Bombay as "the leading city of India," and hoped that the people of the Western Presidency will maintain their high position. He took some credit for the successful working of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He said, "it has worked more smoothly and advantageously than the majority of us could have expected. Large questions have been ably discussed in the Corporation. No ill-feeling has been exhibited. Public feeling has been predominant. Upon the whole, therefore, I may say that it was wise policy to give freedom to the Bombay Municipality, and I hope your municipal institutions will long retain their present character." He took credit for the Famine policy pursued in Bombay. He said, "for the scheme of relief which is now in operation certainly the Bombay Government is responsible in all its details. From first to last, and in all the modifications which that scheme may have undergone, the Bombay Government has taken the initiative." This was all that Sir Phillip could say of his administration. His panygyrists have not ventured to say more. On the other hand the popular estimate is not at all flattering. He was primarily responsible for the Baroda imbroglio, for if he could have effectually controlled Col. Phayre, then the Baroda scandal would have in all probability passed away quietly. He shewed a want of nerve on the occasion of the Bombay riots of 1874, which drew down upon him the reproach of the Governor General and the Secretary of State; and which a man of honor would have resented by resigning. He awoke too late to the evils of the Land Settlement of his Presidency, that is not until the Deccan Riots' Commission had been appointed. In administrative work he seemed to be too much in the hands of certain officials around him. In legislation he provoked most angry opposition from the Native community of Bombay, resulting in appeal to the Governor General, who vetoed some bills. In the dispensation of his patronage he did not care much for the natural claims of the children of the soil. During the Famine we must do him the justice to say that he exerted himself most energetically, but much of the credit is due to General Kennedy.

Such was the Governor who has left Bombay. The new Governor of Bombay is a man from Bengal, and whatever his faults and shortcomings we have reasons to be proud of him. Sir Michael Westropp gave a true picture of him at the Byculla Club in these glowing words: "Amongst these guests stands foremost one of the *emeriti* of the Civil Service—one who has been the right hand of Lord Lawrence in the Punjab, the successful ruler of the North-West Provinces and of Bengal, who has coped with famine and inundation, has earned a diplomatic and political reputation at the Court of Hydrabad, has been a favorite of fortune and society, and is become famous in the pictorial art; one of whom we may suspect that Lucretius had a poetic vision and intended to shadow forth in occult metaphor when he mentioned *mundi magnum versatile Templum* (Laughter and applause.) We expect much from the well-known energy of one whose motto is *Ubique*, and I firmly believe and trust that he may be spared to do much good work for this Presidency, and that when time points for him with his scythe towards England, or, it may be, towards Simla, you will join me in thinking that we cannot entertain any better wish for Sir Richard Temple than that he may be as kindly regarded by the European and Native inhabitants of this Presidency as the true-hearted old English gentleman who is about to quit these shores on Monday next." Sir Richard is backed by a handsome testimonial from the Government of India in the discharge of his new duties respecting the part he has played in his famine mission in Madras and Bombay. The Government of India says: "At a considerable sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience, Sir Richard Temple promptly responded to the call made upon him, and has conducted his arduous and delicate mission with signal ability and success. The energy and devotion which have enabled him to undergo an amount of physical exertion which few could have accomplished are not more remarkable than the thoroughness of his enquiries and the judgment and tact which have characterized his communications with the Local Governments and their officers. To the Government of India Sir Richard has rendered invaluable assistance at this trying juncture, in enabling it by his clear and lucid reports to appreciate the actual facts of the situation; and His Excellency in Council is persuaded that the Government to which he was accredited must recognize the advantage of his practical suggestions for the relief of distress and for promoting a judicious economy in the heavy expenditure which is being necessarily incurred." The Resolution adds: "The Governor General in Council has no doubt that if life, and health be spared to him in the high office which he is about to assume, Sir Richard Temple will add fresh and important services to those which he has already rendered to the State during his long and distinguished career. In entering upon his new duties he carries with him the best wishes of the Government of India."

Sir Richard is not a dark horse, he has run the race on more than one field and carried away the prizes with a rare good luck. The man, who tries to please every body pleases none, but Sir Richard has the rare faculty of pleasing every body in the sunshine of his genial presence. We feel confident that he will carry the whole population of Bombay with him, and it will not be his fault if he fails.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

LAST EVENING His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and suite left for Darjeeling. A large number of European and Native gentlemen were present at Howrah to bid good bye to His Honor.

AT LAST SATURDAY'S sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Provincial Public Works Cess Bill was passed—one native member dissenting. This gentleman said that consistently with what he had urged on the introduction of the Bill he desired to enter his formal protest against the passing of the Bill. The Irrigation Bill was postponed for six months. A special officer will be deputed by Government to the Canal districts to report on the subject.

IN MOVING that the Public Works Cess Bill be passed the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds took occasion to lay before the Council the results of the enquiries of Government as to the probable accession of revenue from the administration of the Land Registration Act. He said that there were 150,000 estates in the Bengal Provinces, and if that the lakiraj estates and there under the charge of managers or under mortgage be taken at that number, the total would come to 300,000; 3 shares to each would raise the total to 900,000, and 1 mooktearnama for each estate would bring the grand total to 1,200,000, which at 8 ans. stamp each would produce six lacs of rupees. Then the notification for registration was issued in November, and the stamps paid for applications before April say 2 lacs of rupees, would be credited to the imperial fund. There would thus be left a balance of four or at the most five lacs of rupees, and this amount, Mr. Reynolds remarked, would not certainly justify the abandonment of the Cess Bills for this year. The native member, who had raised this question, replied that when he had spoken, he had not, as he had stated, reliable official data before him. But from information which he had received from competent persons in the Mofusil he thought that the increase of revenue would be very large, at least enough to cover the amount which it was proposed to raise by the new Cess Bills. He would be greatly disappointed if it should not amount to more than four or five lacs. He was not prepared to accept the estimate of Mr. Reynolds, for the number of estates given at 150,000 did not probably include the small estates in Orissa which were very considerable in number. He had received advices last week from Cuttack in which it was stated that the sale proceeds of stamps on account of the Land Registration Act last month amounted to a half lac of rupees in that district alone. He had conversation last week with an experienced and distinguished native judicial, who was of opinion, that in the district of Tirhoot, where he had served, the number of shares was so large that it would probably yield about one lac of rupees. Such was the opinion of experienced men, and he (the speaker) therefore believed that the increase of stamp revenue would be much larger than was estimated by Mr. Reynolds. The estimates were however

necessarily a matter of speculation, and all doubts would be set at rest in a few months more. As for cost of establishment it ought to be covered by the fees to be levied.

A MEETING of the Schalch Testimonial Committee was held at the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday last, Mr. Murray, President of the Chamber, in the chair. It was resolved that an address should be presented to him with a suitable casket on behalf of the inhabitants of Calcutta, and that the balance of subscriptions be made over to Mr. Schalch as a purse in recognition of his eminent public services. The amount already subscribed amounts to about Rs. 8,000.

WE stated last week that the Government of Bengal has extended the time by three months for the registration of lands in Calcutta. The following notification has been issued on the subject :

Under the latter part of Section 39 and Section 40 of Act VII being an Act to provide for the registration of revenue-paying and revenue-free lands, and of the proprietors and managers thereof, and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in modification of the Notification, dated 5th September 1876 to fix the 1st August 1877 as the date before which all proprietors and managers being in possession of revenue-paying and revenue-free tenures in Calcutta, shall apply for registration of their names and of the character and extent of their interests under Section 38 of the Act aforesaid. In default of so applying, they will incur the penalties and disabilities provided by the Act.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

As new forms are to be issued, the Collector of Calcutta ought to put in an advertizement in the papers notifying when he is prepared to issue them.

THE ENGLISH PUBLIC do not seem to be quite satisfied with Lord Lytton. Murmurs of dissatisfaction have reached us through our London letters. The *Times* has given a definite expression to this dissatisfaction. Referring to Lord Lytton's speech on the Budget the leading journal says : "there arises some sense of incongruity between the speaker and his theme, the statesman and his work, which is doubtless the secret of the feeling of amusement we have detected, for incongruity is, according to the metaphysicians, the essence of wit. Lord Lytton discoursing on the social and political characteristics of the cotton duties, is too like his own dragonfly—the ephemera of the hour—swearing by the infinities and Mr. Carlyle. He was not born or educated for these things. European diplomacy is his proper sphere. The East is a terrible trial of substance. It has lasted so long. It will last so long. Before our systems came into being it was, and we are sometimes perplexed with a fear that it may survive our highest achievements. A trained diplomatist who is transplanted to the banks of the Ganges is like a *petit maitre* in the desert. He is a marvellous product of our civilization, but we must be careful not to misunderstand the secret of his greatness. Placed in a sphere not his own, he may excite our wonder instead of our admiration." With all deference to the *Times* we submit that the time has not arrived for pronouncing a conclusive opinion on the administration or policy of Lord Lytton. Our only fear is that His Lordship seems to be too much in the hands of Sir John Strachey. Sir John is a very able but very wrong-headed man. He shipwrecked Lord Mayo's administration, and if Lord Lytton does not take care of himself, we do not know where he may be driven to.

WE THANK Messrs. Black & Co., for a copy of the map of the Seat of War in Europe. It gives Turkey and the frontiers of Russia and Austria and the Black Sea with the latest Railways. This map, we need hardly say, has a peculiar interest at the present moment.

WE THANK Dr. Sowrendra Mahun Tagore for a copy of his Victoria Samrajyan. It consists of Sanscrit stanzas with a translation, on the various Dependencies of the British Crown, each comprised and set to the respective national music in commemoration of the assumption of the imperial title by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. It is an offering of loyalty clothed in a most commendable and acceptable form.

LORD LYTTON proposes to carry out the views, which he expressed in his late University address, on the subject of the revision of school-books, by appointing a Committee, consisting of Sir Edward Bayley as President, certain delegates from the Provinces, and Mr. Lethbridge as Secretary. The scope of the enquiries of the Committee will be two-fold.

I. It will consider in detail the reports, suggestions &c. made by the Provincial Committees appointed some four years ago to enquire into the text-books used in our schools and colleges ; it will ascertain how far these reports have been carried into effect, with what success, and how far their operations may be usefully extended. It will report to the Government of India how the various measures recommended may be best worked up into an harmonious whole, which, when approved, may be prescribed for general observation. The various delegates have not yet been settled finally, but we believe the following gentlemen will represent the five principal provinces :

Mr. Tawney, Princ. Presy. Coll. Calcutta, Bengal.
Mr. Thompson. Princ. Presy. Coll. Madras. Madras.
Mr. Oxenham, Prin'. Deccan Coll. Poona. Bombay.
Mr. Griffith, P inl. Benares Coll. N. W. P.
Dr. Leitner, Princ. Lahore Coll. Punjab.

II. The Committee will carry the enquiry further, with a view to the production of vernacular text-books on such subjects as law, jurisprudence, the principles of evidence, and other similar departments of an educational course adapted for the training of aspirants to official employment or public life under Government. It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy attaches the greatest importance to the production of an extensive vernacular literature of this nature, in view of the pledges given by Government that every opportunity will be taken of extending the employment of educated Native gentlemen in positions of trust and emolument under Government.

We will take an early opportunity to discuss the subject. In the meantime we desire to say that whatever plan the Committee may adopt we hope there will be no interference with free trade in educational books.

THE LAST GAZETTE OF INDIA contains the letter of the Government of India to the Government of Bengal giving the details of the cost of the Irrigation works and canals in Bengal and the charges thrown upon the local Governments.

Capital expenditure on Canals.

	1875-76.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	First Estimate, 1877-78.
TO THE END OF THE YEAR.			
Ordinary ...	14,64,000	15,45,000	15,45,000
Extraordinary ...	3,92,12,000	4,30,12,000	4,57,62,000
Capital value of lands used for the works.	51,000	51,000	51,000
Total ...	4,07,27,000	4,46,08,000	4,73,58,000

Capital expenditure in State Railways.

TO THE END OF THE YEAR.			
Ordinary ...	6,60,000	7,78,000	8,46,000
Extraordinary ...	97,17,000	1,54,95,000	1,93,54,000
Total ...	1,03,77,000	1,62,73,000	2,02,00,000

The working expenses of the Canals with interest amount to Rs. 22,19,000, which must be met by the Provicial Government. The interest due upon the capital expended upon State Railways in Bengal is estimated at Rs. 8,21,000, of which it is estimated that the net traffic earnings will supply Rs. 2,36,000, and the net sum of Rs. 5,28,000 is required to hold the Imperial Treasury harmles. The totalamount is Rs. 27,47,000, but the new Cesses it is estimated will produce about 35 lacs.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Medical Gazette* contains the nine propositions of Dr. Cunningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, on the subject of the generation of cholera :

"1. That if human intercourse play any part in the dissemination of cholera, it must be a very secondary part.

"2. That the facts of individual outbreaks, and especially the remarkable immunity of the attendants, are altogether opposed to the doctrine that the disease is spread by communication with the sick.

"3. That the theory which would explain that phenomena on the supposition, that in a year of epidemic prevalence very many sources of water-supply over an immense area had been polluted with cholera discharges, while in a year when cholera is dormant such pollution has either been rare, or has not taken place at all, fails altogether to explain the facts, either of widespread prevalence or of individual outbreaks.

4. That there is no evidence to show that a person affected with cholera multiplies within himself any specific poison, or that he desseminates any such poison, either by means of the intestinal or any other discharges.

5. *That cholera in India appears to be due to certain conditions of air and soil, or of both combined, as yet little* understood, which are always more or less present, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the endemic area and which appear only occasionally in the Upper Provinces,—the intervals between the times of their appearance increasing as we proceed to the northwest, and being so short in the immediate neighbourhood of the Lower Provinces, that it is impossible to define exactly where the endemic limit ends.

"6. That these conditions would appear to be often singularly localized, both in the endemic and epidemic areas, as evidenced by the very local character which so distinguishes outbreaks of the disease.

"7. That the great danger arises from exposure to these conditions, and not from exposure to any emanation from the sick.

"8. That even if the contagious character of cholera could be proved beyond all manner of doubt any general system of quarantine, sufficiently strict to be effectual, is impracticable, and must do much more harm than good.

"9. That the great safeguards against cholera are sanitary improvements—the improvement of drainage of water-supply, of dwellings, of everything in short which can contribute to health. Of water-supply it may be remarked, not that it may be safe only against cholera evacuations and the results which have been theoretically ascribed to them, but that it may be safe against every form of impurity.

The italics are ours. It will be seen that while Dr. Payne holds that the germ of cholera is in the water, Dr. Cunningham holds that "cholera in India appears to be due to certain conditions of air and soil, or of both combined." Who shall decide when doctors disagree ? Does Dr. Cunningham recommend the "de-watering" of the tanks ?

SINCE we wrote last the money market, we are glad to note, has become easier. We give the following quotations of Saturday last :

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURE LOANS.

5	per cent. for 10 years (1877)	...	Rs.	99	8	a	99 12
5	per cent. for 15 years (1882)	...	„	101	8	a	101 10

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent.	... ...	Rs.	96	6	a	96 10
4½	„ of 1870	Co.'s Rs. (1855) ..	„	100			
4½	„ of 1871	Co.'s Rs. (1884)...	„	Nominal.			
4½	„ 1872	Co.'s Rs. (1879)...	„	96	6	a	96 10
4½	„ 1859-60	Co.'s Rs. (1879)...	„	101	0	a	101 2

Calcutta Municipal Debenture.

6	Per cent.	of 1864 (1884)	...	110	8	a	111 0	Nominal.
6	„ „	of 1865 (1885)	..	111	8	a	112 0	
6	„ „	of 1866 (1886)	...	112	0	a	112 8	
6	„ „	of 1867 (1887)	...	112	8	a	113 0	
6	„ „	of 1870 (1890)	...	113	8	a	114 0	
6	„ „	of 1872 (1892)	...	114	8	a	115 0	

REVIEW.

The City of Sunshine. A Novel. By Alexander Allardyce. In 3 volumes. William Blackwood and Sons. Edinburgh and London. 1877.

WE have read with some amusement and no little interest Mr. Allardyce's new novel. He was amongst us for some time in connection with the *Friend of India*, and we were quite prepared to find his book not only readable but enjoyable as regards style, force and brilliancy. In this we have not been disappointed. Mr. Allardyce's facile pen has carried the story glibly to the end. But this is all we can say in favor of the book.

The story purports to be a description of Indian village life, and the characters brought forward are natives of Bengal in all ranks of life, from the highly-educated native gentleman returned from England stuffed with mutton from Inns of Court to the simple, ignorant Bengali peasant. A novel, dealing thus with realities, and intended to depict the present condition of the people of Bengal, ought certainly to be extremely interesting, particularly to those high-minded and noble sons of England, whose hearts

beat sympathizingly for India and her children. People in England no doubt like to know how those "progressive" natives, whom they have seen studying diligently in the English Universities and carrying off prizes, comport themselves on their return to their own country and among their friends and relatives. They like to have an insight into the domestic life and habits of a people, who first lighted the torch of civilization, and whose national revival under the beneficent influence of English rule forms one of the most interesting problems of modern civilization.

Every Englishman in India, says Lord Derby, has a mission to fulfil. We say that every English writer, who has lived in India, and writes about India, has a double mission to fulfil. In the first place it is his duty to do justice to the millions, whose country has fed him, and to tell his countrymen, who take an interest in them, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about India. How has Mr. Allardyce performed this two-fold mission? He is an English gentleman. He was on the editorial staff of a paper which had for its title *The Friend of India*. He had opportunities of "takin' notes," which one connected with a leading journal invariably possesses, and yet he has chosen to give a false picture of Indian life and manners to the English public, to mislead his countrymen, and to pander to the tastes of a class of people, who hold India in veneration for her riches, and the Indians in abomination for their persistence in asserting their natural claims to what God has bestowed upon their father land.

Mr. Allardyce's book is a great disappointment. Either he has no eyes or he has wilfully misused his eyes. The ignorance, misapprehension, and mistakes he exhibits in the three volumes before us are most miserable; indeed we are surprised that one who pretends to have mastered the domestic life of Bengal really knows so little of it.

We should have liked to have backed our opinion with copious illustrations, but our space is limited, and we must therefore be content with a few out of the many instances, which disfigure the pages of the three elegantly got-up volumes.

At the very commencement Mr. Allardyce gravely informs us that Baboo Krishna Chundra Gossain, the son of a rich Brahmin, and a student of the Calcutta University, an exceedingly intelligent youth and well up in his studies, had a wife whose name was "CHAKWI," and that his mother used "*to smoke her silver hookah*," that "Chakwi" "sprinkled the floors with cow-dung and water *to cleanse the rooms from the presence of ghosts and demons and other spirits of evil that might have intruded in the night time*," that the townsmen of the village of Dhupnagar "squandered away their earnings *at pachisi with cards*," and that "the said Krishna Chundra had walked into the temple one day during his last vacation, and handling the Linga without prayer or prostration had reviled it—the sacred stone!—the palladium of Dhupnagar!—as an 'aerolitic monolith.'"

After reading the above let the reader, be he English or Indian, say whether Mr. Allardyce's experiences of Bengal are such as to entitle him to be heard with anything like patience. The daughter-in-law of Romanath Gossain is called Chakwi!—his wife, the Thakurani, is made to smoke her silver hookah!!—Chakwi is represented as sprinkling cow-dung on the floors of a large mansion every morning to drive out demons!!!—the townsmen squandering their earnings at pachisi with cards!!!! and a school-boy entering the temple and handling the idol with impunity!!!!!

But we have something richer and more amusing for the reader:

The worthy money-lender "Three Shells" (Tincowry) "comes forward to the temple, and bending his body said to Romanath Gossain, the priest, '*salaam*, great king, may your prayers of the morning, which are grateful to the gods as an offering of amrit (ambrosia) return upon your head in the shape of heavenly blessings! *May your life be prolonged*, O protector of the poor" To this the priest curtly says: "*Salaam* Three Shells."—A Bengali *bunnia salaams* to a Brahmin, and the Brahmin *salaams back* to the *bunnia*! Could anything be more ridiculous? Who would after this dare assert that Mr. Allardyee is at all familiar with the manners and customs of the people of Bengal? He does not even know that a house or mansion is never called a "gunj," for he writes: "there was no *house* in all the Lower Provinces where an old soldier was made so welcome as at *Walesbyguni*, for so Shumsaddeen had named his *house*."

As to what the natives eat Mr. Allardyce thus enlightens his readers:

"Prosunno, the lawyer, who had the Penal Code and, the Criminal and Civil Procedure Acts at his fingers' ends "kept his house for the remainder of the day, soothing his feelings by beating his wife Dossee on the pretence of *the rice at breakfast time having been overseasoned with chillies!*"

And again:

"The rice was served up smoking hot and boiled to perfection; *the curry and chillies were so hot that you could hardly hold them in your mouth, and yet so sweet that you scarcely felt the heat; the mangoe fish were deliciously sour, and almost floating in melted butter*; there was also mango *phul*, or the fruit of the mango-tree beaten into custard; piles of sweetmeats; and to crown the whole, a couple of bottles of "European water," which we English call soda, the last of dozen, which Kristo had received as a present from a Calcutta friend."

Let our readers judge whether the above is a correct picture of an ordinary native dinner:—have they ever tasted "rice seasoned with chillies" or "sour mangoe fish floating in melted butter"?

The following is Mr. Allardyie's opinion of native Deputy Magistrates:—"And if Babu Preonath Bose B. A. Deputy Magistrate of Dhupnagar, was above temptation, it was because he knew that honesty was the best policy for a man in his position. *and not on account of any abstract scruples about the purity of public justice.*" It is evident that Mr. Allardyee hates the natives with a hearty hatred, and he therefore satirises "the well meant attempts of the Government to teach the natives the art of administration on English models" Our author wonders why Indians are made so much of in England, and he devotes a few pages to this subject, full of bile and eloquence.

A few more instances of Mr. Allardyce's accuracy of description, and we have done. The out-fit of a boy, leaving his village, to prosecute his studies in a College at Calcutta, is thus truthfully and graphically described. The italics are ours:

"And so one fine morning young Romesh trudged away from the Gungaputra valley with a few books upon his back, *his father's silver-mounted hookah, the family palladium, in one hand; a pair of new patent leather shoes, which he was on no account to put on until he reached Calcutta, dangling from the end of a staff, carried over his other shoulder*; and a small store of rupees, for which his father had mortgaged the best bullock to old Mahesh, the Bhutpore usurer, *knit into a corner of his waistcloth*."

Mr. Allardyce is apparently of opinion that in a novel, all truthfulness should be laid aside, and the novelist's aim should be to produce "startling effects." He thus describes the toilet of Radha, an unmarried Bengali girl of 15, who had fallen in love with Afzul, a Mahomedan resident of Dhupnagar. The italics are ours:

"Radha was taking more than usual pains with her person that evening. A robe of spidery muslin, softer than silk, and whiter than the down that lies beneath the turtle-dove's wing, was rolled twice round her body, but yet without concealing the graceful curvature of her form. *The embroidered fringe of her garment fell a little below the knee, revealing shapely legs, hard and smooth as a piece of marble sculpture*, exquisitely turned ankles, and feet that seemed made to trip upon nothing. *Two tiny slippers of scarlet cloth, embroidered with gold, lay close by*; but who could think of the beauty of the cage while looking at the bird? Radha's arms were bare from the shoulders, and her robe was girt about her breast with coquettish tightness to show the fulness of her bust. But the voluptuous graces of her figure were thrown far in the background by the calm beauty and queenly carriage of her head and face. It was as if the head and neck of Artemis Diana had been planted upon the body and limbs of Venus Anadyomene."

We could multiply instances, *ad nauseam*, of Mr. Allardyce's truthfulness, but we have given enough and to spare. May we ask what is Mr. Allardyce's object in this Malay style of running *amuck*? He has fallen foul of educated natives, of uneducated natives, of Brahmas, of the Civil Service, of the Government, of the native journals (the "Bengalee Babu" and the Cossitollah Reflector")—in fact, of everything and everybody who came in his way. We are ready to acknowledge Mr. Allardyce's powers of description. He should not, however, have drawn so largely upon his imagination. At any rate there ought to have been a substratum of solid truth for his fine superstructure. We have amply shewn that Mr. Allardyce is as ignorant of Bengali manners and customs as—a Fiji islander. This is borne out by the testimony of English reviewers as well. With what object then, we ask again, has he written this book and toiled to "shew up" Bengal and the Bengalis? If he has any political feeling at heart he is greatly mistaken. A false picture of the every-day life of a nation cannot mar its political prospects.

MOFUSSIL.

ANOTHER CHITTAGONG SCANDAL.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SIR,—You must have been wondering so long what your Chittagong Correspondent was about; but, Sir, he is a man and as a man he has his fears and fancies. His fancies are all his own, and as for his fears, it would require a volume to explain them. Suffice it to say that some time ago a rumour ran like a wild fire that some of the authorities of the Station were making vigorous enquiries to find out the obnoxious newspaper correspondents of this place and the leaders of the late agitation. I gave myself up for lost. But the storm has now blown over, and thanks to the providence of my friend Baboo ———a Cavalier now, Sir,———who made a capital of this occasion, it spent its fury on the devoted head of an innocent gentleman much bigger than your obscure correspondent. But of that more hereafter! Allow me to-day to blacken your columns with one of the latest scandals that have turned up in this unhappy district

I see you start up and exclaim—scandals again? Let the facts answer you. Sometime ago one Kashee Chandra Sen, the late Government Tehsildar of Kutubdea, was suspended by Mr. Veasy the then Collector of Chittagong for delay in submitting certain papers called for by him. A Sub-Deputy Collector was then sent to the island to relieve him after thoroughly examining his papers. They were accordingly submitted to a very severe scrutiny, and the Sub-Deputy Collector it seems found nothing to find fault with. A charge sheet was drawn up, and was duly signed by the Baboo but for reasons which do not appear on the surface; he scored his signature and informed the Tehsildar that it would be enough if he simply reported to the Collector that the charge of the Tehsil was duly received by him.

Shortly after that "good man" Mr. Newbery as you called him came to this District, and naturally enough the "good man's" suspicions were aroused by certain reports of the Sub-Deputy Collector. *Confidentials* went flying from office to office. Fond as Lord Lytton may be of day-light, twilight is most agreeable to his Muffosil representatives. Full nine months after Tehsildar's making over charge of his office the station was startled the other evening with the news that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of a respectable man of his position by Mr. Badcock of Fennah case notoriety to whom the case against the Tehsildar has been *confidentially* made over.

This unfortunate gentleman appeared before Mr. Badcock on the 25th instant, and petitioned to be released on bail. He was refused. His pleaders represented that the prisoner had not been told what constituted his offence, except that it was under Sec. 409, who had complained against him and what *prima facie* evidence there was against him to justify the Magistrate to send him to Jail. Mr. Badcock informed them he had nothing before him except a letter from the Sub-Deputy Collector, which by the bye was being treated as a confidential. The pleaders again and again represented that that letter was no evidence and pointed out the gravity of sending a gentleman of respectability to Jail on mere *exparte official* statements. But Mr. Badcock was a proof to all reasonings. The pleaders then applied for a copy of the letter on the strength of which Mr. Badcock had taken this extraordinary step. *The petition was returned without any orders.* Another petition was put in asking for postponement of the case to enable the prisoner to engage a Counsel. *It met also the same fate and was returned without orders.* The case was fixed for the following day. It was represented on behalf of the prisoner that Mr. Badcock had accepted bail in much more serious cases than that of the Tehsildar; but Mr. Badcock did not listen to this argument.

Driven to despair the pleaders made a motion before the Sessions Judge for the release of the prisoner on bail until a *prima facie* case is made out against him on evidence but Mr. Lowis—wonder of wonders!—informed them that he knew all the particulars of the case having been informed of them by Mr. Newberry, and he also knew that the prisoner absconded to, and went to Benares to avoid process, and he would therefore decline to interfere in the matter. The pleaders and the people who crowded the court stood aghast. The revelation coming from a Judge, the revelation that he had made up his mind by from private information against a prisoner in whose case he has been called upon to interfere judicially, was simply astounding. It was however represented to him that Mr. Newberry's information was not evidence upon which he could act, and that the story of the prisoner's absconding was not true. Even while on suspension he obtained Mr. Veasey's permission to go to Benares whence he had received telegram to say that his mother-in-law, a rich old lady, had died leaving all her moveable and immoveable property to his son by a will, and that his presence was urgently required there. It was long after his return from Benares that legal proceedings have been taken against him and therefore it was wrong to say that he went there with the express intention of avoiding them. Mr. Lowis was also informed that a map of his position and respectability could have been, if necessary, easily found out even at Benares.

Notwithstanding the private information which Mr. Lowis had received his order was as it should be. It was taken to Mr. Badcock's home, who came out, saw it and said "all right." But the order he passed was not all right.

So an official letter of a Sub-Deputy Collector, the exparte opinion of a pleader, and above all, an endorsement of a Collector, the contents of all which were confidential secrets were accepted as sufficient evidence *prima facie* to send a respectable man to *hajut*, and to hajut he went that evening, for the Commissioner declined to interfere any further in the matter. Strange above all is the fact that a petition that was sent over officially by the Judge to Mr. Badcock with his judicial orders was returned to the pleader! Thus the day closed.

Next morning found Mr. Newberry, the chief prosecutor his lieutenant the Sub-Deputy, an Othello-faced gentleman, the Government pleader and,—sharpen your senses—Mr. Badcock the trying officer, closely closetted together in the Collector's office-room. After a long and serious consultation Mr. Badcock appeared on his bench, and prisoner's Vakeels wished to proceed with the case as his client was in Jail. Mr. Badcock informed him that he had received a telegram from Mr. A. M. Bose, Barrister-at-Law, asking him to postpone the case. But the Vakeels again represented that in that case their client should be released on bail until some evidence is found against him and they cited the great Purneah case in which Mr. Badcock himself had a share in their support. Up started Mr. Badcock at the sight of the ruling, gaped and yawned, and ran straight—where?—to Mr. Newbery's room! The block was too difficult to get over; on the one side that cursed wire had brought in the name of a Counsel, and on the other hand the cursed High Court which only the other day had given Mr. Badcock a lift downward! After a sharp and short consultation he returned to the bench and told Government pleader that the prisoner should at once be admitsed to bail. But the latter gentleman suggested that the Sub-Deputy should be examined; and if his deposition disclosed a *prima facie* case then there would be no necessity for accepting bail from the prisoner.

So the Sub-Deputy was put into the box and for nearly half the day he was examined. His deposition was taken and the result was, you will not believe me, the accused has been let off on bail and the case has been fixed for the 2nd proximo, for the arrival of Mr. Bose. Unfortunate man! When after the examination of the principal witness he could be enlarged on bail, he was considered a fit denizen for Jail by Mr. Badcock when there was no an iota of evidence against him!

LOCAL.

MEMORIAL OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION AGAINST THE IRRIGATION BILL.

To

THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL,

THE memorial of the British Indian Association and other persons in public meeting assembled,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

THAT Your Memorialists are grieved to observe that in the new Irrigation Bill now before Your Honor's Council for making laws and regulations it is proposed to levy a compulsory rate for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works.

2 Your Memorialists respectfully submit that ordinarily the physical condition of the districts of Bengal dispenses with the necessity of artificial supply of water, particularly on a large and extensive scale, for purposes of ordinary cultivation. Of Khareef crops the *aman* rice is most extensively cultivated; there are two species of *aman*, one is raised from seeds sown broad-cast, and the other by the transplantation of seedlings from seed-beds. The former is grown on very low lands, where the water collects during the height of the monsoons to a great depth, in some cases by the fall of rain and collection of drainage of neighbouring lands and in others by the rise of rivers; and as the rains are never so scanty as not to admit of the water collecting in the hollows in which it is sown this crop seldom suffers from drought. The latter is grown on comparatively high lands, but still the land must be such as to admit of a collection of water upon it from 6 to 12 inches according to the different stages of the plant's growth. It is this variety of paddy, which suffers most from scanty and unseasonable fall of rains but as such irregularity as would materially affect the crop occurs only at long intervals, there is no likelihood of a steady and continuous demand for artificial irrigation on account of it. *Aus* paddy, which is not very largely cultivated, requires only a few seasonable showers for growth and maturity, and these are rarely wanting. As regards cold weather and spring crops, it is enough for some of them if there be moisture in the soil when they are first sown immediately after the close of the rains. The dews of heaven, which are seldom, if ever, held off, would do the rest, aided by one or two showers of rain especially in the month of February. Thus then for the principal food-crops of Bengal there is no demand for steady and continuous irrigation.

3. Your Memorialists are aware that there are certain cold weather and spring crops, which do require artificial supply of water, but for them there already exists what may fairly be described an adequate provision. The ryot generally obtains such supply from wells, tanks, and reservoirs. The wells, tanks or reservoirs are in many cases provided by the zemindars, but where this is not the case the ryot calculates the cost of cultivation and settles the rent. It does not cost the ryot anything to obtain the water; the labor is his own, and as he cannot transfer his labor to other occupations at the season of cultivation, and make it productive, he employs it profitably for his own use. But he must make a money payment for water from irrigation canals, and it will consequently be a direct loss to him. He will not be able to utilize his present labor, while he will be obliged to make a payment from his own pocket. His labour will be wasted, and he will be called upon to pay in cash what his labour would have yielded free of charge. Irrigation works are thus not needed in Bengal for ordinary cultivation, and the cultivators cannot but regard a compulsory irrigation rate as an arbitrary and oppressive impost.

4. Your Memorialists admit that the case becomes different in seasons of drought. Then irrigation works are of the greatest use. The history of agricultural operations in Bengal, however, shews that Lower Bengal is more subject to flood than drought. In Bengal Proper there was a total failure of rains in 1769-70, and again in 1873-74 or after more than a hundred years. In Orissa from 1841-42 to 1864-65, there was no drought, in the last mentioned year there was a general drought in Orissa, but not since; and in Behar there was a partial drought in 1865-66, and a more extended drought in 1873-74. It may, therefore, be well a question whether a permanent compulsory rate will cover the losses, which the ryots may suffer from drought in exceptionally bad years occuring at such long intervals calculated at the maximum rate fixed in the Bill. Your Memorialists, are satisfied it will never do so.

5. At present three series of works have been executed or are in progress; *viz.*, the Orissa works, principally confined to Cuttack, the Midnapore Canals, and the Sone Canals. As regards the first it is remarked in the Bengal Administration Report for 1871-72 that "the deltas of the southern rivers of Madras receive a full supply from the Western Ghats at a time when there is little monsoon on the Madras coast, and the North-Western Provinces and Punjab canals derive their chief revenue from the irrigation of the cold weather and spring crops when there is little rain. On the other hand, the Orissa rivers have an extremely scanty flow of water at that season, and we must chiefly depend on the irrigation of the rice and other rainy season crops on a revenue from the canals." And inasmuch as the periodical rains are quite sufficient for the rainy season crops, the canal water in ordinary years is not required, and consequently the canal as a means of water supply may be looked upon as unnecessary. In seasons of drought coming after intervals of ten years or more, its advantages taken at best would not cover the loss occasioned during the non-productive years. As for the Midnapore canals it is admitted in the Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73 that short rivers rising on the surface of dry uplands must fail when the rains fail." With regard to the Sone project the late Court of Directors, in considering Col. Dickens' schemes in 1856 expressed a doubt whether irrigation works were needed in that part of Behar, through which they were to be taken. There the people have their own rough and cheap arrangements by means of wells, tanks, and *sullas*, which hitherto supplied their wants. It is thus not at all clear that irrigation works would prove so remunerative to the ryot as is supposed, and he may therefore question the justice of a compulsory irrigation rate for benefits, which are not palpable. If irrigation would enable him to obtain more produce than he ordinarily received, he would not certainly grudge to pay, but in the absence of an increased outturn, he cannot but complain that money should be taken from him for the maintenance of works, which had been originally undertaken as a speculation, but which having proved financial failures he is to be burdened with a heavy tax to make good the loss. As means of communication the canals apart from irrigation ought to be supported out of the Road Cess Fund as they fall under Section 65 of Act X. of 1871. B. C.

6. Reference was made by the Hon'ble members in charge of the Bill to the vast improvement, which had taken place in the condition of Orissa by the introduction of irrigation works. Your Memorialists do not deny the progress made in Orissa since the Famine of 1866; it is a patent fact, but they cannot reconcile the marked development of the whole province of Orissa with the fact stated by the Hon'ble member, that in only a small tract of the country was the irrigation scheme complete. Surely the rise in the value of produce, the increse of export, the punctual payment of revenue, and other blessings, which have flowed in upon the whole of Orissa cannot be traced to the completion of irrigation works in a small tract, in which even all the lands were not irrigated. The total area of Orissa covers 1,842,501 acres, while the works executed command a space of 699,000 acres, an insignificant proportion of which, the Hon'ble Member says, is irrigated under the present system. Such being the case the progress and prosperity of Orissa must be due to some other potent cause, and it cannot be logical to base a compulsory irrigation rate in Orissa on its improved condition as due to irrigation. It is the opening of new ports and communications, which as your Memorialists believe, have led to the prosperity adverted to. Orissa no longer occupies the isolated position which it did before. As stated in the Bengal Administration Report for 1871-72, "there is good communication by sea between Calcutta and several of the Orissa ports, and it has been latterly found that the Oorias, hitherto supposed to be most bigoted of Hindus, have taken most freely to that route under the persuasive influence of an enterprising sea-captain from the Clyde, who does not know a word of the language' but has put a steamer on and induced them to go by it." The communications between Orissa and other parts of the country being thus opened an outlet has been afforded for the surplus produce of the province, and consequently an impetus has been imparted to its trade and industry.

7. The first enthusiasm about irrigation works having passed away, the opinion of Indian statesmen, Your Memorialists observe, is now settling down into a correct appreciation of the usefulness of this class of public works. Thus the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury spoke on the subject at Manchester in 1875:

"Some eight or ten years ago the belief in irrigation was universal and boundless. Partly led thereto by the enthusiastic representations of some gentlemen of great ability who had made themselves its advocates we had in this country, conceived the idea that it was almost impossible to undertake any scheme of irrigation which should not succeed, and that any expenditure of money on works of that kind was justifiable and wise. That was my own belief eight years ago, but I see that belief is very much shaken in the mind of Lord Northbrook and of also the Councillors who surrounded him, and though, of course, my own opportunities for observation are much smaller than his, still my study of the subject has led me to the same convictions."

The question of irrigation works as an insurance against the Famine was discussed by Lord Northbrook's Government after the sad experience of 1873-74, and his Lordship was opposed to further extension of such works as a rule. The Secretary of State expressed his approval of the Resolution of the Governor General in Council in the following terms:

"The immediate object, as Your Excellency points out is "not to bring waste land into cultivation or to increase the wealth of the country by improving the present means of communication," but to guard as much as possible against a recurrence of such disasters, both to the people and the State, as resulted last year and previously in the year 1865-66 from failure of rain and consequent failure of the principal food-crop of extensive tracts of country. Although, too, irrigation works alone can prevent such evils, improved lines of communication afford the best means of alleviating them when they occur, as in spite of the utmost precaution, they every-where may, and therefore, however desirable it be that some at least of the more imminently threatened districts should be protected from drought by irrigation works, it is even more essential that all of them should, as you say, be "brought into nearer communication with the main arteries of trade,"

"With only limited funds at command, however, it is impossible for the Government to supply these desiderata except very gradually, and too much caution cannot be exercised in selecting the works to be undertaken, nor too much stress laid on the necessity of rigid economy in their construction. The principle, which should govern the choice are clearly set forth in the Government Resolution, where I note with particular satisfaction was what is said in favor of multiplying wells and tanks, and of utilizing nullahs, in preference to the too exclusive elaboration of grand schemes on the scale of those in Orissa and elsewhere."

Such being the case Your Memorialists cannot conceive why when the Railways which were regarded by His Excellency the late Viceroy and by the Most Noble the Secretary of State as a protective measure against the disasters of the famine are to be maintained on the free trade principle, and the irrigation works, the necessity of which is at least questionable and the utility of which is less certain, to be supported by a compulsory tax. In this respect canals, if at all useful, as well as railways stand on the same footing. Both have been designed for the benefit of the empire; both are locally useful, both are calculated to give an impetus to trade and to conduce to public convenience; both are protective measures against the famine, and the same reasons that suggest that the Railways should be maintained on the free trade principle require that the canals should be maintained on the self-same principle.

8. On the other hand it needs be borne in mind that the irrigation works however efficient, cannot fully replace nature; "the ripening showers" as they are called are needed in any case; and as canals, which are fed by "mountain torrents," as the rivers in Orissa and Midnapore are, cannot be relied upon in a season of drought, when the rivers get low, the result of a compulsory irrigation rate would be that those who have been paying it in good years, when they did not want irrigation water, would be furnished with stinted supplies in bad years, though the rate would be uniform in good as well as in bad years. Then again all lands are not equally benefited by irrigation, but the rate will be the same for all. Further, certain lands are liable to damage by the overflow of the canals and obstruction to drainage, but they would be equally subject to the rate. Moreover, experience has shewn that the canals in Madras and the North West have been a fruitful source of fever, and in paying a compulsory rate for their maintenance, the people may in all probability be contributing to the generation of disease and death.

9. The subject of a compulsory irrigation rate was discussed so fully by the Government of Bengal in 1871-72 and the reasons on which the Government then rejected the proposal are so well known that Your Memorialists will not repeat them. A compulsory irrigation rate, Your Memorialists observe, is supported by the analogy of the Calcutta water rate; but they take leave to doubt that there is any true analogy between the two rates. A compulsory tax is levied in Calcutta for the watering of streets flushing of sewers and other public purposes, for which a voluntary system would not answer; the supply of drinking water follows as only a part of the scheme. The irrigation rate has no such common object in view, and will be levied for a supply which is now ordinarily obtained in abundance without any cost, by the bounty of nature. Good drinking water besides is a necessary of life, which no one of the residents of the town can do without, whereas the irrigation water is not necessary when nature is propitious, and the cultivators can do without it for nine years out of every ten. If they should want it they should certainly pay for it, but that on the commercial principle; as for exceptional seasons an exceptional rate ought to be levied, but it cannot be just to make the present generation pay for the benefit which their successors may derive in some bad years, it being well known that a widespread drought, which becomes a public calamity, occurs at long intervals.

10. A compulsory rate for irrigation works is at variance with the principles on which such works are constructed and maintained in other parts of the empire and opposed to the decision of Her Majesty's Government arrived at in 1869 in reference to the Punjab Canal Bill. The arguments and considerations, which His Grace the Secretary of State urged against the imposition of a compulsory irrigation rate sanctioned by that Bill, apply *pro tanto* to the principle of this Bill. Your Memorialists beg to add that apparently the Government is not satisfied that a compulsory rate on irrigable lands alone would suffice to cover the whole of the loss occasioned by the irrigation works now in hand, and a Bill is now before the Legislature for raising Public Works Cess to cover the deficit, and this the principle on which the compulsory rate is justified, namely those should be made to pay for whose benefit the irrigation works are maintained, have been abandoned, and owners of land in every part of the Lower Provinces have been called upon to support the undertakings; there is consequently Your Memorialists respectfully submit no equitable principle on which the compulsory rate is based. The result too will be peculiarly hard upon those have been misfortune of owning lands in the neighbourhood of irrigation works; they will be doubly taxed; firstly for owning "irrigable lands" for which they want no water; and secondly for the maintenance of the works which supply that water. Equitably they should be relieved of at least one of the responsibilities.

11. Your Memorialists observe that under the Bill two rates will be levied, one called the irrigation rate and the other protection rate. As the works required for the protection of irrigation canals form a part of the irrigation system, Your Memorialists cannot understand why two rates should be levied for the same works. your memorialists observe that the protection rate will be levied in Orissa alone, but there, they respectfully submit, the State has always acknowledged its duty to maintain public embankments. The Orissa Embankment Committee of 1866 reported that "the terms of the settlement, so far as they have been searched, shew that nearly all the main protective embankments then existing are specified as to be kept in repair by Government, and whre no specification has been made, practically Government has assumed the responsibility of repairs, and also the liability of revenue remission when Government embankments have failed and destructive losses have occurred" This is admitted in the Administration Report of Government for 1872-73. "Out of a sum of 441 lakhs, at which Colonel Haig estimateas the cost of the Orissa works, (exclusive of those from Balasore to Midnapore), nearly 76 are due to protective works, and the canal should in consequence be credited with some of the savings to Government resulting from them. These consist of remissions formerly allowed on account of destruction of crops by drought and inundation, and of constant expenditure on embankments. There can be no doubt also that even if the canals had not been made, a large expenditure must have been incurred by Government for protective works, as before the works were commenced the main stream of the Mahanuddy was rapidly making its way into the Katjoorea, which passes into the Pooree district, where the channels are insufficient to carry even the ordinary supply." Nothing has yet been said to prove that the principles thus enunciated are wrong, and the Government is bound to credit the irrigation works with a sum equivalent to the saving effected. Instead of that it is proposed to impose a protection rate upon Orissa, which under the circumstances would be clearly a violation of the terms of the Orissa Settlement, as it was made in full recognition of the responsibility of Government to maintain public embankments. In fact as the Embankment Committee stated out of 16 lacks of revenue, the sum of 12 lacs is dependant upon the efficiency or otherwise of the protective works, and as the State takes the revenue, it ought to maintain the works.

12. The Bill practically leaves the demarcation of the irrigable area to the Canal Officer, who will naturally be identified with the financial success of the Canal. It is true that it will be the duty of the Collector to check the Canal Officer, but he will be necessarily guided by the latter. It will be more satisfactory if a local Board consisting of the Collector and experienced landholders were appointed an

vested with the power of making local enquiries, hearing objections from cultivators, and deciding on the report of the Canal Officer.

13. The provisions of the Bill requiring cultivators to allow free passage for village channels through their lands for the benefit of others involve a direct invasion of the private right. The sacrifice to the ryots so situated may be serious; it may require the surrender of five or six cottahs of land for every acre thus taken up for village channel, and the loss would consequently be great. The alienation of the land would be complete and permanent, and as in the case of main channels compensation ought to be allowed for lands required for village channels. The channels may, besides, cause serious deterioration of high fields by percolation, and the provisions for compensation are so guarded that no benefit can be expected therefrom. It appears that the equitable provisions of the Irrigation Act of 1876 on this head have been altogether omitted in this Bill.

14. Your Memorialists observe that village channels are required to be constructed by proprietors and their tenants on the principle of co-partnership, but should the latter refuse it would be difficult to enforce the obligation upon them without recourse to litigation, but if the ryots should combine the proprietor would endanger the safety of his estate, by coercing them by resorting to law. As the village channels will not directly benefit the proprietor, they do not see why he should be burdened with the obligation.

15. Similarly Your Memorialists do not understand on what principle is the proprietor required to pay half the irrigation rate. If it be contended that he would derive additional income by enhancement of rent, that prospect is very remote. He must first prove the increased profit from cultivation by irrigation, which may or may not take place, then he must wait till the increased profit is made clear, further, he must sue every one of his ryots for enhancement, should the ryots refuse to pay the enhanced rent. This would lead to a state of feeling between himself and his tenantry, which would jeopardize his estate. In the meantime he must pay his own share of the rate and that of the ryots to Government, and if he has no surplus funds, he must borrow or suffer his estate to be sold. Surely nothing could be more opposed to the equity and rights of private property and arbitrary than such destructive legislation. If the rate must be levied, Your Memorialists submit, that it ought to be levied directly and wholly from those who will derive the immediate benefit, and not through the agency of the landlord, who, without receiving an appreciable benefit, would be the first victim of the proposed legislation.

16. The principle of this Bill is based on a regular supply of water. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the supply should be made perfectly sure, otherwise the only justification for a compulsory rate would be nullified. But where from the nature of the works a supply of water cannot be fully relied upon at a time of drought, a compulsory rate could not be just, while as the canal officer would be made the judge of "adequate supply of water," the cultivator must practically surrender his own judgment to that of the officer most interested in the financial success of the works, and pay the rate, whether he gets an adequate supply or not.

17. Your Memorialists have observed above that irrigation works are not necessary in Bengal as in other parts of the empire, and if it is proposed to undertake new works some opportunity ought to be given to the people interested to express their opinion as to whether or not such works are necessary for their benefit. Your memorialists would accordingly suggest that new irrigation works be not undertaken unless, as under the Hooghly Drainage Act, three-fourths of the holders of land signify their assent in writing to the execution of such works.

Your Memorialists pray that Your Honor in Council will be pleased to take the above statements and observations into consideration, and to provide, 1stly, for voluntary payment for water, 2ndly, for the release of the landowners from the obligation of making and maintaining village channels, and paying half the rate, and 3rdly, for relief under the several heads referred to above.

And Your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOTEENDRA MOHUN TAGORE.
Honorary Secretary.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS;
No 18, BRITISH INDIAN STREET.
The 1st May 1877.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Col. J. C. Haughton, C.S.I., London	16	2	0
H. A. D. Phillips Esq., Cuttack	6	10	0
M. Annamala Pillai Esq., Pondoocatta	13	4	0
Gopal Vishwas Rao Esq., Dhar	13	4	0
Vishva Narain Mondlick Esq., Bombay	10	0	0
W. G. Deare Esq., Jhenidah	13	4	0
Babu Shoseevooson Dutt, Maldah	13	4	0
,, Baboo Ramlal, Bhaugulpore	10	0	0
,, Mothooranath Burmon, Baukipore	13	4	0
,, Gopee Ballub Roy, Balasore	10	0	0
,, Sreesh Chunder Gangooly, Pubna	6	10	0
,, Kanty Chunder Mookerjee, Barrackpore	13	4	0
,, Kristo Kally Mojoomdar, Jalchuck	5	0	0
,, Abenash Chunder Mittra, Agoonabee	5	0	0
,, Raj Kumar Dutt, Burrsaul	13	4	0
,, Kynash Chunder Bose, Tungail	13	0	0
,, Narain Das, Allahabad	6	10	0
,, Tarruck Nath Chatterjee, Bhotooria	10	0	0
,, Harrish Chunder Mookerjee, Cuttack	15	0	0
,, Nilcomul Lahory, Lahore	10	0	0
,, Kallycanund Roy, Soobornopore	10	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*May* 2, 1877.

Moonshee Myjuddeen Ahmed, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Champarun, transferred to Mudhobunnee.

Baboo Sharma churn Dass, Sub-Deputy Collector, Mudhoobunnee is transferred to Bettiah,

Baboo Nundjee Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Palamow, to act as 4th Special Commissioner under the Chotanagpore Tenure's Act.

Baboo Gogun Chunder Banerjee to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Palamow.

Mr. G. E. Manisty, C. S. has been allowed 6 months leave on Medical certificate by the Secretary of State.

The following officers to Act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 2nd grade, viz.—

Mr. H. Savage, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Ranegunge, Mr. H. Lee Assistant Magistrate and Collector Baraset.

Mr. W. M. Souttar, C. S. Registrar, High Court to Act as Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore in the 2nd grade.

Mr. R. L. Mangles V. C. Offg. Commissioner Presidency Division to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Zoological gardens.

Shyama Madhub Roy Offg. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Hoogly, is allowed further leave for one month.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector appointed to settle cases of boundary disputes between Chotanagpore and the Burkagerh estates.

Mr. F. H. Pellew, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Howrah, vested with the power of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Baboo Brohmo Nath Sen Head Assistant, Revenue Department to act Registrar of the general side of the Bengal Secretariat.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore to act as Magistrate and Collector of Mymensingh.

Mr. F. W. J. Rees, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, to act as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah.

Mr. H. B. Simson, officiating Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of the districts of the Patna division, is confirmed in that appointment from 1st May 1877.

Baboo Shama Churn Mitter Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshye is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

M. C. A. Samuells, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, vested with special appellate powers under section 37 of Act VII of 1876.

Mr. H. Mosley officiating Magistrate and Collector Maldah, to Act as Magistrate and Collector of the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. S. Agnew Inspector, Patna City Police is promoted to the 1st grade from 1st March last.

Mr. J. Samuells Inspector, Municipal Police, Howrah, is promoted to the 1st grade, from 1st April last.

Mr. W. D. Abercrombie and Mr. J. Rivett Carnac Assistant District Superintendent of Police are posted to Patna.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Gordon, officiating District Superintendent of Police Mozufferpore, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, District Superintendent of Police, Rajshye, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. W. H. Cornish, District Superintendent of Police, Bankurah to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. R. F. Gusie, Assistant Superintendent of Police Chittagong Hill Tracts, to act in the 1st grade of Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. J. F. Needham Assistant Superintendent of Police Naga Hills and Mr. Bertelson Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge to act in the 1st grade of Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. G. M. Macmulen Ridsdale District Superintendent of Police Rungpore to be promoted to the 4th grade.

Baboo Jaijal Ram, Sub-Registrar of Gopulgunge in Sarun, transferred to Bhubooah in Shahabad.

Moulvie Syed Ali Quilly Khan Special Sub-Registrar Monghyr allowed leave for one month.

Mr. W. H. Paulson B. A. attached to the Presidency College to act in the 4th grade of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. A. W. Garrett Inspector of Schools Presidency circle to act also as Inspector of Schools, western circle

Surgeon J. C. Fullerton to act as Civil Surgeon of Nuddea.

Assistant Surgeon Soorjee Coomar Mookerjee attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Chupra, allowed leave for three months.

Assistant Surgeon Debendro Nath Gupta to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Chupra.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed Israil Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kishoregunge Division Mymensingh, vested with the power of a Magistrate first class.

Baboo Soshee Bhusun Chatterjee B. L. appointed to officiate as Moonsif of Culna.

Col. A. Elderton, Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh vested with the power of a Magistrate 1st class, in the 2 Pergunnas for the trial of cases arising within the precincts of the residence of the King of Oudh.

Baboo Sree Nath Chatterjee Sub Deputy Collector Hajeepore, vested with the powers of a Magistrate 3rd class.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Acting Joint-Magistrate Rungpore, vested with powers under section 44 of the Civil Proceedure Code.

Baboo Bhubanessur Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Maldah, vested with the powers of a Magistrate, First Class.

Baboo Prosonno Coomar Sen Moonsif Bagirhat in Jessore, allowed leave of absence for two months.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Bose promoted to the First Grade of Sub-Judge and Small Cause Court Judge.

Baboo Amirto Lall Charterjee and Baboo Judoo Nath Mullick to the 2nd Grade Sub-Judges.

Baboo Promotho Nath Mookerjee and Baboo Nund Coomar Bose to the third grade.

Baboo Matodeen and Kristo Chunder Chatterjee Moonsifs First Grade, to the 4th Grade.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Bose Sub-Judge of Nuddea, to be Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Hooghly, Serampore and Howrah.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Chatterjea to act as Sub-Judge of Nuddea.

Baboo Kali Prosonno Mookerjea Moonsif of Baraset to act as Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Kooshtea, Pubna and Chooadangah.

The following Moonsifs, Baboo Kader Nath Mozoomdar and Baboo Upendra Chunder Mullick are promoted to the First Grade.

Baboo Prosonno Coomar Ray and Baboo Gopee Nath Banerjea to the Second Grade.

Moulvi Abdool Bari B. L. Officiating Moonsif of Moonghyr to be Moonsif of the 3rd Grade.

Baboo Upendro Nath Ghose L. L. to be a moonsif of the 3rd Grade and appointed to be Moonsif of Kusba Noornaggur.

Baboo Surrut Koomar Ghosal Officiating Moonsif of Baraset, will continue to officiate as Moonsif of that station.

Baboo Soshee Bhoosun Chowdhry, B. L. to act as Moonsif of Danton.

Baboo Kali Dhan Chatterjee B. L. to act as Moonsif Bagirhat.

Mr. G. F. Bartlett, Sub Engineer, 2nd Grade transferred from the 3rd to the First Calcutta Division.

The Akra Division is abolished from the 30th April last.

Mr. H. Dewes, Executive Engineer 1st Grade, transferred from the Akra to the Hazareebaugh Division.

Baboo Harran Chunder Bose, Supervisor 2nd Grade, from the Ganges and Darjeeling Road to the First Calcutta Division.

Mr. C. J. K. Watson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade transferred from the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division to the Eastern Sone Division.

Lieutenant H. R. Brown, R. E. Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Eeastern Sone Division granted privilege leave for three months.

Baboo T. T. Naidoo, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, transferred from the Western Sone Survey to the Buxar Division.

Baboo T. T. Naidoo Sub-Overseer, First Grade, Buxar Division granted sick leave for two months.

Mr. R. B. Claudins, overseer First Grade, to the Brahminee Division.

Advertisements.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday the 12th May 1877 *at* 3 P.M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to submit for consideration, memo by Engineer, forwarding letter from Mr. Hackett Assistant in charge at Wellington Pumping Station, resigning his appointment on account of ill health.

2. The Chairman to submit for consideration memo by Engineer recommending that the sum of Rupees 7,000 be sanctioned for the 2nd New Boiler required for the Entally Workshops.

3. The Chairman to move that in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee a special market committee be appointed to determine how the Dhurmtollah market can be utilised and how more space can be found at the least cost.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

READY.

A Key to Tannock's questions on English Grammar, Idiom &c., compiled from the calendars of the Indian Universities from 1859 to 1876. By G. Louiner M. A., Rs. 1-4. Postage 3 annas. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE.

G. Hanse, M. D., oculist, to be consulted daily at No. 3, Chowringhee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. For the indigent at the Albert Hall, College Square, from 7½ to 9 A. M., Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.

The complete works of the late Rai Deno Bundhu Mitter Bahadur are just out of press. Subscribers are requested to send in the price to the address of Babu Sarat Chunder Mitter, No. 3, Mudden Mitter's Lane, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.

Price (as before) for Subscribers	Rs.	7	0
Non-Subscribers	,,	6	0
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ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

From this date the price of Tar delivered at the Company's Works Calcutta or Howrah, will be reduced to one rupee per maund.

J. BLACKBURN,
April 21st, 1877. *Manager.*

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By the same author, second and revised edition of Elements of Physics or Padartha Bigyan in Bengali. Price reduced from Rs 1-8 to 8 annas.

Apply to the author No. 4 Beadon Street or Campbell Med. School, Sealdah.

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No. 20	A2½"	B3½"	C5"	D6"	
Rs.	2-8	5-0	12-0	14-8	each.
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The above being cased with Britannia-metal were with flexible metal tube, and when packed only occupying a space about 12 by 6, are very convenient for travelling, and as they will filter a large quantity of water during the day, are worthy the notice of Commanding Officers for Troops when marching.

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This medicine, the ingredients whereof consist purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of various complicated diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

Several native gentlemen, who after trying in vain all European and Native medicines, have at last been cured by the use of my Amritarasa.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Chronic Fever of all kinds, Chest, Heart and diseases of the Lungs, Spleen, Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Chronic venerial disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Hysteria, Female affections and other complicated diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Price for a phial is Rs. 5 8 0
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Hem Chunder Banerjea,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Hysteria, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured, for the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansidiha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of a few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispenibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was bought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul,
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhu *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now The fever is cured, ¼th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your widely known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and * * * from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, * * *

Burneshw rMacookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first, but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills in 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeoddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly sent me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate

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Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine. when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

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The best Medicine for Spleen.

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NEW SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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"MESSRS. CORFIELD & CO.
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DEAR SIR,

"I have derived so much benefit from the artificial teeth you made for me that I feel I must in gratitude write to thank you for all you have done for me.

For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others.

Yours truly,
N. C. R.

Pure mineral teeth supplied on Gold, Silver and Vulcunite Plates at the cheapest price.

J. CORFIELD & CO.
10 *and* 11 *Esplanade.*
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Rs. 25 admitting the holder only; with carriage or horseback or foot.

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI. *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.